The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY

TO AMANDA.

[illegible]
[illegible] with mute discerning art,
[illegible] should be spoken,
[illegible] transports of the heart.

[illegible] that mine eyes could see,
[illegible] soul with sorrow stirr'd,
[illegible] dwells for me,
[illegible] sentiments of a Heaven.

[illegible] heart, these eager arms,
[illegible] fold thee to my breast,
[illegible] mutual shame,
[illegible] my bosom to be blest.

[illegible] gaze on thy dark eye,
[illegible] liquid light and love,
[illegible] were bliss to die,
[illegible] was smiling just above.

[illegible] gaze upon thy cheek,
[illegible]'s gay bloom,
[illegible] that lips so meek,
[illegible] love's own rosy blush.

[illegible] all alike may kiss,
[illegible] may be pressed by many,
[illegible] for there's no bliss,
[illegible] or be press'd by any.

[illegible] press and press alone,
[illegible] then would not share,
[illegible] love's throne.

[illegible], forgive this breast!
[illegible] wrong thee for a world,
[illegible] manner we're so blest!
[illegible] from thy bosom hurl'd.

[illegible] heart of mine,
[illegible] only can reveal,
[illegible] think that thine,
[illegible] same sweet passion feel.

[illegible] will not forgive,
[illegible]'d by thy charms,
[illegible] wish to live
[illegible] bliss within thy arms.

[illegible] to live and be,
[illegible] here,
[illegible] atmosphere,
[illegible] eye would shed a tear.

[illegible], let me live,
[illegible] of thy charms,
[illegible] will forgive,
[illegible] then to die in his arms.

MILFORD BARD.

Should the following lines be deemed [illegible] the columns of the Post, they are at [illegible] either to conscious they do not possess [illegible] quantity of contributions to your [illegible] to see one's name in [illegible] so pleasure to find it [illegible] from [illegible], to some readers, they might [illegible] still time and thought those fresh [illegible] the vassal of spirits constituted [illegible] imagination, yours, &c.

SISTER'S GRAVE.

[illegible] mother's pains and benefits,
[illegible] contempt, that she may feel,
[illegible] a serpent's tooth it is,
[illegible] shall.—Shakspeare.

[illegible] the sacred spell,
[illegible] the hearts of buried love?
[illegible] told me that a Grief,
[illegible] beneath—above
[illegible] cypress—which the grave
[illegible] purposely to wave
[illegible] solemnly and drear,
[illegible] midst of this sphere,
[illegible] grief—my checks might ever

[illegible] where thy body lies?
[illegible] been erected?
[illegible] to me revealed,
[illegible] has shivered,
[illegible] smiles and sweet caresses,
[illegible] of childhood strewed,
[illegible] a mother's tenderness,
[illegible] my childish grief suppressed.

[illegible] gone since thy tried soul,
[illegible] where spirits dwell,
[illegible]'s fatal shoal,
[illegible]'s surging swell,
[illegible] last fall,
[illegible] of thy woes;
[illegible] departure's knell,
[illegible] me by the foes,
[illegible], or only living knows.

[illegible] leave its frame,—
[illegible] the pangs of death,
[illegible] like a glimmering flame,
[illegible] faintly thy spent breath,
[illegible] herself,
[illegible] and thy love
[illegible] was cold,
[illegible] Him who remov'd
[illegible] friend! a guardian had'st thou

[illegible] as thy child,
[illegible] my sorrowing mind,
[illegible], as it expired
[illegible]—fled, unguard;
[illegible] seraph kind,
[illegible]—toward—o'er to thee—
[illegible] I must stay behind,
[illegible] earth been free,
[illegible] Heaven's avenging deity.

[illegible] could thou tell
[illegible] the dark veil
[illegible] being—and behold
[illegible] ghastly visage pale,
[illegible] in accents frail,
[illegible] me with wonted love?
[illegible] to wail
[illegible] gratitude had wove
[illegible] to maidenhood pleasure drave!

JUVENIS.

(WRITTEN.)

OF THREE FRIENDS.

[illegible] meet again?
[illegible] meet again?
[illegible] sorrowless,
[illegible] severance,
[illegible] sullen sigh,
[illegible] meet again.

[illegible] we sigh,
[illegible] breath we roll,
[illegible] unite our souls;
[illegible] demon,
[illegible] meet again.

[illegible] looks are gay,
[illegible] quiet day,
[illegible] sunshine pure,
[illegible] and joy incite,
[illegible] tomorrow
[illegible] meet again.

OF THREE FRIENDS.

[illegible] sweet year,
[illegible] nearly dear;
[illegible] meet true,
[illegible] severed chain,
[illegible] again.

[illegible] by destiny,
[illegible] away,
[illegible] strong tears,
[illegible] more to see;
[illegible] o'er the plain,
[illegible] meet again.

[illegible] to greet,
[illegible] we meet;
[illegible] all has rung,
Many a heart has sorrow stung,
Since we parted on this plain,
Fear'Lest never to meet again.

Worn by toil and rent with years,
Since we'll quit the vale of tears,
And these weary locks be laid
Low "in cold oblivion's shade,"
But where saints and kings to range,
There we hope to meet again.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE FRIENDS.

Forget thee! to the lonely hills,
Go, ask my fellow men;
Or ask the tear that secret falls,
If I forget thee then!

At a lively pleasant party, towards the close of the fall of 18—, I was introduced to Charles N———. It was at the house of an intimate friend of mine some little distance out of town. We had a ball in the evening, and I recollect were uncommonly gay. I never was in better spirits than in moving through a cotillion with the pretty Miss T———; we both betrayed our ignorance of one part of the figure. There is something very agreeable, at times, in these mutual mistakes. When we had sat down after the first cotillion, my wandering attention was arrested by a young gentleman whose entrance I had not observed. He was apparently about twenty-seven years of age; his figure was thin, but fine; his features were regular, his eye dark and expressive, and but for the gloom that rested on his pale countenance when I first beheld him, I should have called him eminently handsome. But in that gloom there was so much of mental suffering, and so much of absolute wretchedness—such an absence of all hope, and such a shade of settled despair; that you became uneasy while you contemplated it, and turned away as from an inspirer of painful thoughts. I felt the melancholy to be contagious, and began to chat and laugh with a group near me to draw off my attention from that gloomy brow and compressed and sunken lip: but in vain. My eyes involuntarily returned, as under the influence of fascination; and even while I talked with some appearance of earnestness to the lady who sat next to me, I could not avoid giving a stealthy glance at the young stranger. There he sat as I first remarked him—near a window, and somewhat retired from the rest of the company; his head resting on his hand, which he now and then passed through his rich dark hair—from habit as it were, for he was evidently in a reverie, far from the present scene and its hilarity. The bright eyes of beautiful women, sparkling with animation and joyous excitement, attracted him not. The soft, half wanton whisper, and the louder tone of festal mirth, were equally unheeded. A lady was called upon to entertain the company with music. I was delighted to see her sat down to the harp—that loveliest of instruments—it shows off a fine voice and a fine arm so well. She commenced a sweet and plaintive air. It was an old-fashioned strain that I was fond of when a boy. The deepest will of the young stranger. His startled eyes were reverie—roused himself, and seemed determined [illegible] to be agreeable. I never saw a more sudden change in an individual. I would scarcely have recognised him, so altered was his countenance and manner. He began a gay conversation with a smiling, rosy-lipped little girl, he had not before condescended to notice; offered her his arm, and they joined a group around the fair harper. I observed him. It appeared to me that his gaiety was unnatural—unhealthy—forced. It was not the free flow of heart-felt joy. Probably it appeared the more so to me from contrasting it with the gloomy expression that first caught my notice. His deportment was now elegant and graceful; and his attentions were evidently by no means unacceptable to the lovely creature who was hanging on his arm, nor to those who joined her for a share of the handsome young gentleman's conversation.—The person had deeply interested me, and when the music was over I desired my friend to introduce me. He immediately complied; and the stranger was introduced to me as Charles N———, an English gentleman, who had just arrived from a tour through our country. Young men are soon acquainted; especially where there is a congeniality of sentiment and feeling; and it was not long before we were engaged in an interesting conversation. His language was correct and polished, his address easy and gentlemanly; he had travelled over the greater part of Europe, and his mind was well stored with information; his observations displayed a knowledge of the world, and, on literary subjects, a refined elegance of taste. I was much pleased with him, for he was decidedly a superior man. When he grew animated on some subject that particularly interested him, and his eyes kindled, and his countenance shone with a transient enthusiasm, I thought him one of the most captivating beings I had ever beheld. But then there was that return of melancholy depression; and when he had been wrought up to an excitement on any favorite effusion of poetry or romance, his countenance would settle down into an expression of exhaustion—a repose of gloom, which seemed natural to it, and the necessary reaction of an unusual excitement: then by a painful effort he would endeavor to keep up his share of the spirit of the conversation, and beam forth with some brilliant stroke of wit or lively sarcasm, and be mirthful for a moment; and I could perceive that he possessed a keen sense of the ridiculous, and that at a time when his mind was freer and his heart calmer, he must have been a most entertaining companion. I was convinced that there was some hidden grief that lay like an incubus on his soul, and shut out all enjoyment. I felt a powerful sympathy for him—a desire to alleviate his melancholy—not unmingled with a curiosity as to the cause. I kept near him during the remainder of the evening; I exerted myself to appear cheerful; I endeavored to lead him into conversations on topics in which I thought he would feel an interest, and to prevent the mind from reverting upon itself, and feeding on its own dark thoughts; I tried to draw him into the dance, but without effect.—"I will enjoy it more by looking on," said he, with a faint smile—"I am afraid," added he, "my dancing days are over." He sighed. I rallied him about such a bachelor declaration in a fine-looking young fellow to whom the girls were waiting to be gracious; but I saw it gave pain, and ceased.

We stole off before the company broke up, and as it was a beautiful moonlight night, with a fresh, bracing air, we agreed to walk home. He took my arm, and I accompanied him to his lodgings. Our conversation was on indifferent topics; the persons we had met,—the current news of the day; and there were long pauses, and each one appeared to be absorbed in his own meditations. Once we engaged on the subject of youthful hopes and attachments; but as I perceived it occasioned some painful emotion on his part, I began to chat about the beauty of the evening, and the pretty lady who had listened to his honeyed flatteries, nothing loth.

An acquaintance was formed, and we frequently met. Sometimes he was gay, and would give loose to his powers of wit and playful satire; sometimes he was reserved—moody, sad. On all occasions he was unequal, and restless and fitful in his mirth. His vivacity would be crossed by that continually returning depth of gloom; and his laugh would subside into an indescribable expression of internal suffering. There was a sadness that could not be removed; and there was clearly remorse in it. I could perceive this in his start; his secret shudder, almost imperceptible in his troubled eye; and the slight perspiration on his fine manly brow. The vulture might be scared away for a moment, but was sure to return with a keener glance and a whetted beak. Still he was anxious to amuse; and would open his portfolio of engravings, some of which were very beautifully executed. He would describe such of the scenes as he had himself visited, and would now and then forget his griefs over some wild and beautiful landscape of Switzerland or Italy. He possessed a talent for drawing, and showed me a number of sketches he had made of our own scenery; two of which I recognized, as they were views of scenery in my native State with which I was familiar. One of them was a romantic view on the Hudson near Catskill, the mountains in the distance. The other a lovely, picturesque landscape near the Mohawk, with an extensive prospect of the river gracefully meandering through a fertile and varied country. He had a true feeling for the beauties of nature, and it was delightful to listen to the remarks that fell from him.

One winter evening, about a month after our acquaintance had commenced, we were sitting together in his room before a low fire. Candles had not yet been called; and we sat for some time in silence, gazing upon the fire, that would kindle up into a bright flame, and then subside, in playful wantonness as it were. N——— was in one of his gloomiest reveries; and I did not feel inclined to disturb him. He turned abruptly—"S———," said he, "have you not observed a strange inconsistency of conduct about me?" I knew not what to reply, and hesitated. "You must—you must"—added he in a mournful tone, "you must have remarked it; but you want to spare my feelings. Alas! it is not worth while." He passed his hand over his brow. "Where is the medicine can minister to a mind diseased,—pluck from the heart a rooted sorrow? His voice was tremulous, and his eye was filling.

"S———, you have no doubt wondered at the cause of my depression. Listen to me. It is, this day, a year and six months since Edward G——— and myself crossed the Atlantic together."—He stopped a moment. "We were school-fellows—class mates—companions in the same sports—as fond and as intimate as boys can be—O, those days of joy and disinterested kindness! Gone—gone—forever gone!—Well sir,—our destinations in life were different, but our intimacy continued. Edward went into mercantile life, and I, to the studies of a profession. He was high spirited, and rather irascible; but a generous, noble hearted fellow. Our affection was ardent, and I believe natural."—N——— paused, and then went on. "He called on me one morning, and told me that I had an excellent offer to go to America, as an agent, for a very respectable house; and, if I would accompany him, he would accept of it. I had frequently expressed a desire of visiting America; and we both thought the opportunity a good one. We bade adieu to our relatives and friends, and set sail; we shared the same bed; we messed each other;—poor Ned was uncommonly sea sick; we were as brothers."—His voice trembled, and there was a convulsive motion of his lip—"but I must get over this." He drew his chair closer towards the fire. "I will get on with my story with more firmness—I'm almost ash-mad of myself, S———. We arrived safely in Baltimore, the place of our destination; and like most other young men in the hey day of life, mingled occasionally in scenes of dissipation. Edward had often spoken of his skill in a difficult and somewhat antiquated game of cards, and I thought with something of boasting and elation. I know nothing of the game; but for the purpose of tormenting him a little for his vanity, and from a love of mischief, I resolved to apply myself secretly to it, and obtained a pretty good insight into the game without his knowing any thing of the matter; one evening we were sitting together with some acquaintances we had picked up, and to Edward's surprise, I defied him to his favorite game at cards.

"Edward," said I, "you are always boasting of your skill. I know but little about the game, yet I lay you a wager I'll beat you."

Edward smiled with conscious superiority at my badinage, and produced the cards. We played—Edward was skilful. I exerted myself to the utmost, and succeeded. Edward was surprised and chagrined. I did not bear my victory meekly; on the contrary, I openly exulted, and gave free scope to my bantering humour. Edward demanded another game—he again lost. He became flushed, and drank several glasses of wine. He still persisted in the contest; cursed his cards; and was still unsuccessful. I was too deeply occupied in the game to observe his countenance; and in my merriment at an uncommon turn of good luck, I let out an unfortunate witticism—it was the drop in the full cup. Edward rose in passion—dashed the cards from him—struck his clenched hand upon the table—and with eyes flashing fire, accused me of dealing unfairly. I was astonished; and replied in what I thought a conciliating tone. But it was only adding fuel to the flame. He repeated his charges with vehement rapidity, and my temper began to rise. I told him he behaved like a child—that he was heated with wine—and that, in the morning, when he had slept off the effects of it, he would be ashamed of his present conduct. He rushed across the table, almost overturning it, and aimed a blow at my face. I received it on my arm. The gentlemen present rose, and insisted on his leaving the room. He did so, breathing threats and vengeance against me. As I expected, a challenge was handed me that night; and, I must confess, that I felt an indignant at his behaviour, that I received it without reluctance. I arranged my papers, disposed of the little property I had, and wrote a letter to my parents. If the duel took place, I considered that the chances were against me; and I endeavoured to prepare my mind for a fatal result. I had no experience with the pistol; having only fired a few times in my life, at a mark, in sport. I requested a friend to act as my second, and appeared on the ground a little before the appointed time. Edward was not yet there. He shortly arrived, accompanied by a second. When I beheld my old school fellow—the friend of my youth—and considered the purpose of our meeting, I felt a pang at my heart; and I believe the tears were in my eyes when I went up to him.

"Edward," said I, "has it come to this? must we fight—we, who have known each other so long—loved each other so dearly—and for such a cause? Is there no way of settling this unhappy difference?"

Edward's countenance was fixed and unrelenting.

"Sir," said he, coldly, "if you choose to apologise for your unhandsome conduct last evening, I may receive your apology, and let the business go no further."

I felt provoked, but kept down the angry reply that rose to my lips.

"Edward," said I, "you have grossly insulted me—attacked me—if you will ask pardon for that outrage, I will willingly apologise for any provocations I may have given you."

He interrupted me;

"The blow was deserved, sir; deserved by your insolent sneering and mean conduct. I will not apologise for that."

"Edward," said I, "You wrong me. You encroach too far—by Heaven! too far—the meekest worm will turn. And yet I cannot—I cannot make up my mind to fire at my old companion."

"D——n it," said Edward, with a sneer, turning to his second, "I believe the man's afraid." This was enough.

"Take your stand," said I, sternly, "and you shall see."

The ground was measured—we took our places, back to back—the word was given—"Wheel and fire!"—I obeyed mechanically—raised my pistol—I am sure I took no aim—but my hand was firm—I fired; and the next moment beheld Edward spring from the ground—quiver—and fall. The ball had entered his side. I went up to him. He had just time to falter out—

"I am dying—I have brought this on myself. Charles—my dear Charles—make your escape."

He gasped, and died. I stood over him till I was urged off. I saw his body conveyed to the next inn; when the seconds thought me riding off with speed. I secreted myself to give one last look at the remains of my friend. But as I preservation impelled me, and I went away. I travelled through the country; I visited every place of note; I have been in every metropolis in the United States; I have been in the best and the gayest society; I have entered into scenes of high dissipation; I have made one of every festive celebration of any importance;—but I never can forget my friend's last look—the impression will never wear off—in the festal hour, the figure of Edward G——— bleeding; with his countenance of agony; will rise before me. I hear his last words; I behold him stiffening in death. He is with me when alone; he is with me in my dreams; I fly to company and amusement, but he is with me there—he follows me with equal step—I cannot fly from myself, and his image is a portion of my being—no—no—no—I never shall forget him."

He stopped, and leaned his head on the table.

"Now," said he, "now do you wonder at my deportment?"

I was too much affected to reply. He continued—

"I lead a wretched, wandering, unsettled life. I have no spirits to enjoy any thing. I feel an unwillingness to engage in any active employment; and I take a morbid satisfaction in resigning myself with perfect inertness to the vagaries of my own gloomy fancy. My mind cannot [illegible] with those subjects of which it was most fond, or with which it has been most familiar. I am in a mental lethargy. My mind has lost its grasp. I read, without pleasure. I think, without improvement. My nerves are unstrung, and sometimes think my memory fails—on all spots but one—one, stamped with indelible, as burning characters on my heart and brain. ought to return home—to my parents—to my profession. But as yet I cannot."

He ceased. I sat a few minutes; I could not conceal my agitation. was grieved to see him thus, but knew that the voice of consolation or any cold reasoning would only prove offensive to him in his present state of mind. I took out my watch; it was near ten. I pleaded that I had some papers to attend to before I went to bed; and rose to depart. He took my hand—

"Farewell," said he, "if I can, I will make up my mind to return home in the next packet."

I whispered something of the soothing influence of time, and the solace of home, sweet home, and friends more dear to the wounded heart. He sighed, and wrung my hand.

"Farewell," said he, "come and see me often. Do not wait for the ceremony of a return of visits. Between you and I that ceremony may now, I think, be well spared."

I bade him good night, and departed. I saw him but twice afterwards. He engaged a passage to the East Indies, and from thence he was to return to his native land. By this time I hope he is with his friends and happier than he was when I took leave of him on board the "Achilles," bound for Canton.

J. B. S.

Written for the Casket.

CHARLES CARROLL,
OF CARROLLTON.

The Last of the Barons—the sole survivor of that illustrious phalanx of free and fearless hearts! Who can contemplate without emotion, the venerable form of him whom the flood of death, which has swept away all his colleagues, from Hancock whose signature stands the first, to Walton whose name appears the last, on the famous roll, has as yet spared to us?—Well has it been said, "like the books of the Sybil, the living signers of the Declaration of Independence increase in value as they diminish in number." Carroll is alone. The last relic of a noble band. Full of years, he still lingers among us, a fine specimen of dignified old age. Will not a halo daze his countenance surround him?—"The last of the signers." He is the link which connects us with the past.—When he dies, the Declaration of Independence will be a monument of the dead.—Now it still tells of living virtue, and patriotism, which yet burns in aged, but warm, bold heart.—Yes, let the tear and the poet unite in weaving the flower wreath to the praise of the last of the signers.—Long may it be ere that wreath is hung upon his urn. May we never forget the worth of those who put their names to the noble declaration of a people's high resolve—no—what is due those who fought, and bled, and risked all, to sustain it. It is good for us frequently to look back and ponder over the conduct—the deeds, the sufferings, of the fathers of a republic. They are deserving of all our consideration, and all our praise. The subject may often be repeated, but can never become tiresome. It will be of service to us, often to have here our minds the men of 1776. It may kindle a spirit of their true virtue—their disinterested patriotism—their contempt of narrow feelings. It will do much to establish in the mind a true standard of political virtue and public desert; to knit us together in brotherly love—by contemplating the unanimity, the moral zeal, the equal perseverance of our forefathers—to inspire and to strengthen a just respect for our country, and a beneficial nationality.

Truly and truly did Charles Carroll express the spirit that pervaded the great body of the people when he wrote to Mr. Graves—the brother of the Admiral, and a member of Parliament:—"If we are beaten on the plains, we will retire to the mountains, and defy them. Our resources will increase with our difficulties. Necessity will force us to exertion; until, tired of combating in vain against a spirit which victory after victory cannot subdue, your armies will evacuate our soil, and your country retire, an immense loser, from the contest. No, sir, we have made up our minds to abide the issue of the approaching struggle, and though much blood may be spilt, we have no doubt of our ultimate success."

Carroll was born on the twentieth of September, 1737, at Annapolis, in Maryland. He was educated in Europe. From the college of St. Omers, he went to that of Rheims, and from thence to the college of Louis le Grand. He studied the civil law in France, and the common law in England. In 1764, he returned home, with a mind expanded and untainted by a foreign education. He had imbibed no admiration for monarchical institutions from spending his youth in a monarchical country; and had not learned to despise the simple manners, staid deportment, and economical habits of his own native land, amidst the glare and pomp of aristocracy, and the alluring display and elegant dissipation of the metropolis of fashion. Carroll entered into the discussions which preceded the revolution with an energetic pen. In 1770, a question relative to the fees of the civil officers of the colonial government came before the House of Delegates. The Governor settled the matter by a proclamation. Among the advocates of the measure, one came out in the public prints with an argumentative dialogue, as between two citizens. The second citizen supported the measure, and, of course, triumphed. The place of the visionary antagonist, however, was supplied by Mr. Carroll, and the "First Citizen" returned to the charge, with renewed spirit and wonderfully increased boldness, maintaining, that, "in a land of freedom, this arbitrary exertion of the prerogative will not, must not, be endured." The "Editor of the Dialogue" retired from the field, and the place of the phantom defender was supplied by one of substantial muscle and bone, in the person of Mr. Daniel Dulany, the provincial secretary, who undertook to answer the "First Citizen," under the signature of "Antilore." He was compelled to beat a retreat after a controversy of some length, and "Antilore" followed the shade of the "Second Citizen," though not with quite equal precipitancy. The proclamation was burnt by the common hangman, and a numerous procession attended and assisted in the ceremonies. The able and talented effusions of Mr. Carroll drew from the representatives of the province a complimentary letter, of which the following is an extract:—"Your manly and spirited opposition to the arbitrary attempt of government to establish the fees of office by proclamation, justly entitles you to the exalted character of a distinguished advocate for the rights of your country. The proclamation needed only to be thoroughly understood, to be generally detested; and you have had the happiness to please, to instruct, to convince your countrymen.

"The free and independent citizens of Annapolis, the metropolis of Maryland, who have lately honored us with the public character of representatives, impressed with a just sense of the signal services which you have done your country, instructed us, on the day of our election, to return you their most hearty thanks.—Public gratitude, sir, for public services, is the patriot's due; and we are proud to observe the generous feelings of our fellow citizens towards an advocate for liberty. With pleasure we comply with the instructions of our constituents, and in their names we thank you for the spirited exertions of your abilities." In addition to this, the people of Annapolis waited upon him in a body, and presented their thanks. Some time afterwards, a conversation is said to have taken place between Carroll and Judge Chase. The latter observed—"Carroll, we have the better of our opponents. We have completely written them down." To which Carroll replied—"And do you think that writing will settle the question between us?" "To be sure," said Chase; "what else can we resort to?"—"The bayonet!" answered Carroll; "our arguments will only raise the feelings of the people to that pitch, when open war will be looked to as the arbiter of the dispute." The revolution of America was founded on a proper basis. The intelligence of the country directed the feeling of the country. The ground was prepared before the seed was sown. It was not a sudden effort of the physical strength of the country against its constituted authorities. Our fathers had been educated in a school of freedom—nurtured in practical republicanism. Our earliest colonial institutions partook of its spirit. We had no domestic aristocracy; and our feeling for the sovereign whom we acknowledged, though respectful, as the head of the political system, was very different from what it would have been, had his throne stood on this side of the water, and had our eyes been accustomed to behold the state and circumstance of royalty. The orders of the sovereign suffered from the distance, and by the medium, through which they were obliged to be conveyed. The throne was far from the persons and the hearts of the people. It was not an internal sovereignty, to identify itself with their interests, and link itself with their warm feelings. And their own representative councils, a portion of themselves, acting in those matters which concerned them most nearly, received much more of their attention, and a much greater degree of their esteem. The American Revolution was a revolution of principle; in accordance with long cherished habits of thinking; to prevent usurpation; to preserve liberty;—not to overthrow the one, or to obtain the other. It was rationally conducted, with prudence, foresight, and circumspection. The consequences were calculated. It was not a political convulsion—a violent uprooting of long established systems—the desperate leap of a people goaded by oppression continued beyond endurance, and hurried into anarchical excesses from ill timed opposition, and the want of due discipline and suitable preparation. The bulk of the wealth, the talent, and the respectability of the country, rallied round the standard of revolt; and the people received their first impulse, and their after strength, from their true Corinthian capital—the men of commanding intellect and superior virtue. In the troubling of the waters, the dregs were not cast up and borne upon the surface. There was no chance for a ruffian *Marat*—a profligate *Egalite*—or a shallow, cold-blooded, cowardly, miscreant *Robespierre*, to play the demon. The way was gradually laid open and cleared by the active and the nervous arm. The popular heart was sound. The thinking principle predominated in the many; and every pains were taken by the public men to prepare and inspire them for rising difficulties and obstacles, which unexpected would alarm, and might deter. The people knew for what they struggled—understood their menaced rights—had a certain substantial, visible aim of conduct to fix and influence the mind, were not left loose to be impelled by passion, cupidity, or a vague, uncertain, indefinite desire of change. They were in the habit of discussing the questions of taxation, and its dependence on representation, and the lawfulness of resistance; and when they drew their swords at last appeal of oppressed humanity, it was in obedience to the dictates of their judgments. To those who asked, why they patiently endured hardship and privation, and steadily pursued their path and marched on with a firm step, that left the print of blood? they were ready to give an answer. These remarks were naturally suggested by reflecting upon the conduct of the wealthy, and well-minded, and well-educated Charles Carroll, some of which it is a striking illustration.

By a resolution of the delegates of Maryland of the twenty-second of June, 1774, the importation of tea was forbidden. Some time afterwards, a brig came into Annapolis with a cargo of the obnoxious article; and the offended populace threatened to destroy the cargo, and to chastise the master and consignees of the vessel. The committee of delegates met and appointed a sub-committee to superintend the unloading and prevent the landing of the tea. But the excitement continued, and the friends of the owner called on Mr. Carroll, as a man of great influence, to protect him from any act of popular violence. Mr. Carroll plainly told them, that the importation of the tea in defiance of the known regulations of the convention, was "an offence for which the people will not be so easily satisfied;" and whatever might be his personal esteem for Mr. Stewart, the owner of the vessel, and his wish to prevent violence, it would not be in his power to protect him, unless he consented to pursue a more decisive course of conduct, than to export the tea to Europe or the West Indies. "My advice," says Mr. Carroll, "is, that he set fire to the vessel, and burn her, together with the tea that she contains, to the water's edge." There was a moment's hesitation, but it was considered safest to take the advice, and the peace offering of the burning brig was received with exultation by the assembled multitude.

In 1775, Mr. Carroll was chosen a member of the first committee of observation established in Annapolis; and the same year elected a delegate to represent Anne Arundel county in the provincial convention. Here he opposed, but unsuccessfully, the instructions given to the representatives of Maryland in the general Congress, "to disavow, in the most solemn manner, all design in the colonies of independence." He went to Canada in February, 1776, as one of the three commissioners appointed to effect, if possible, a coalition between that country and our own. His associates were Dr. Franklin and Samuel Chase. They were accompanied, at the request of Congress, by John Carroll, the late respected Archbishop, from whose influence as a clergyman of the Catholic persuasion much was expected. The mission of the Commissioners, and its causes, are well known to [illegible] petitions of [illegible] he took his seat in the convention, and earnestly urged the withdrawal of their former instructions, and the substitution of others empowering the Congressional delegates "to concur with the other united colonies, or a majority of them, in declaring the United Colonies free and independent states." On the second of July, 1776, the instructions he desired were given.—Mr. Carroll was appointed a delegate. His name appeared on the list on the fourth, and he took his seat on the eighteenth of July, '76. The fact is now pretty generally known, that the copy of the Declaration of Independence engrossed for signing according to a resolution of the nineteenth of July, was not signed until the second of August, and then only by the members on that day present in Congress, of whom Carroll was one. The others signed it at different intervals, as opportunity presented. A little incident has been mentioned. As Mr. Carroll returned from affixing his signature, some bystander observed, "there go a few millions." Mr. Carroll was appointed a member of the Board of War, and exercised its duties during his continuance in Congress. He was still a member of the convention of Maryland, and was one of the committee appointed to draught the constitution of that state. He was chosen a Senator of Maryland, and afterwards re-appointed a delegate to Congress, where he remained until the year 1778, when he resigned his seat, and gave his attention to the local concerns of his own state. In 1781, he was again sent to the Senate, and immediately after the adoption of the federal constitution, he represented her in the Senate of the United States. He left this station in 1791, and the same year became a member of the Senate of Maryland. He was one of the commissioners for settling the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, and was an industrious and efficient member until the year 1801, when the federal party to which he was attached lost the election, and Mr. Carroll's public life terminated.

Charles Carroll is now in his ninety-third year. The hand of time, which has marked his brow and whitened his locks, has left something of the fire of the eye of his spirited manhood, and rests lightly on the expansive intellect and the benevolent heart. His faculties are unimpaired, and his deeds evince nothing of the icy and contracted selfishness which is sometimes laid to the charge of advanced age. He is still liberal, still patriotic; his spirit still looks abroad for the prosperity of his country—that country he has essentially served. To her he devoted the ardour of his youth, the vigor of his maturity, in the days of dark suspense and threatening evil. He continued firm when the lurid cloud hung over our land, and hope had well nigh fled. He gave to our councils the wisdom of his contemplative age. His wealth is very great. He has been blessed with the world's goods in abundance; and like a good steward, he has not abused his trust. He has been blessed in his family. The highest domestic felicity has been his. Smiling faces have surrounded his household hearth—faces, bright in the light of their own joy: and if the grandeur of an aristocratic alliance can impart gratification, that gratification has been added; for his posterity rank among the *magnates* of Britain's proud nobility. "In the land from which his father's father fled in fear, his daughter's daughter now reigns as queen." And is there one who will not join in the aspiration, may his days extend to the utmost limit of man's allotted existence; and with no shade dimming the clear mirror of his virtues, and no misfortune ruffling his course to the realms of eternal rest, with feelings pure and spiritualized, with faith high and steadfast—looking with a fixed eye beyond the clouds of earth, with the pillow of his infirmities free from a single thorn, with a nation's benefactions upon his head, and the approving smile of his Maker in his soul,

"May his evening sun go down
Like the evening of the eastern clime, that never knows a frown."

J. B. S.

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EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Deaths in Philadelphia during the past week: Adults 29, children 45—20 under one year of age.—9 from the Almshouse and 12 people of color included.

On Thursday morning, at Smith's Labyrinth Garden, in Arch, above Broad street, the Yorkshireman commenced his walk of a thousand miles to be completed in eighteen days. He [illegible] same thing in England, and is now [illegible]ition.

[illegible]RKET THEATRE.—The en[illegible] theatre will form a company [illegible]he city, and among them are [illegible]r to Philadelphians, and some [illegible]hem back to the time of their

"Stronger than brandy" is an old [illegible]e Mayor's court, on Monday, a man [illegible]rial for keeping a tippler's shop, an [illegible]hman testified, with great solemnity, [illegible] it several times, that he had never [illegible] defendant to deal in any thing stronger [illegible]rum.

The September No. of the Journal of the Franklin Institute has appeared, and is a very useful and interesting periodical. Mechanical improvements are treated on with explanatory wood engravings.

This cold weather is unfavourable to the stay of the Rhinoceros, as he must seek a warmer climate. Those who have not seen the greatest living curiosity of the day had better avail themselves of this opportunity. This is the last week of his exhibition in this city.

Theatricals are said to be looking up in New York, and the case appears to be the same here. Our three houses are well attended. Mr. Charles Kean, last evening, met an encouraging reception from a numerous audience.

As two horses were fighting in the stables of Mr. Richard Olmstead, on the Rideau Canal, some time last week, a young man of the name of Charles M'Laren, in endeavouring to part them, received a kick in the forehead, which completely severed his head in two, and caused immediate death.

The N. Y. American notices a peach tree, raised in that city, bearing, the first season, 64 peaches, 80 of which weighed more than a half a pound each. The largest weighed nearly ten ounces, and measured ten inches in circumference.

On Saturday last, two wagons fell through the bridge, over the Mohawk river, Little Falls, into a rapid current, amidst rough rocks; the descent being about 20 feet. The horses, as well as the men—the latter, seven in number, escaped unhurt.

At Albany, on Monday last, a coloured child fell from a platform erected across an alley.—After the child was taken up, about twenty persons, mostly women, assembled on the platform to look at it. The frame gave way, and they all came to the ground. Five women and one man had limbs broken, and all the rest were more or less hurt.

The Richmond Whig states that the corn crop throughout Virginia is likely to turn out much worse than had been anticipated. In the Bay counties, it is stated, the yield will be trifling, and in the Roanoke country, celebrated for corn, the crop is exceedingly indifferent; while in many parts of North and South Carolina, there has been a complete failure. The article will undoubtedly command a good price.

The celebrated stock horse Bledsoe, once owned in Albany by Wasson & Jewell, died on the 2d inst. in the county of Dutchess, whereby the owners have lost $2000, and the county and country have sustained a loss equally great. This animal, the most noted for stock in the state, died of the lockjaw, in consequence of running a small stub in the hoof.

According to the Rochester, N. Y. Daily Advertiser, the Temperance Society, established about two years ago, in that vicinity, has produced striking benefit to the community. It includes men of all stations and callings.

The sum of $973 has been collected in New York, for the "wounded" of Paris, in the late struggle.

A law of Massachusetts authorises the school committees to furnish children with necessary school books.

According to a letter from Gibraltar, Aug. 8, Com. Porter had arrived, and was to sail the next day for Mahon.

The Dengue fever is said to prevail at Pensacola; threatening to attack the whole population.

Combinations 10 13 57, $1,000; 5 46 57, $400; 18 41 54, $200; 10 41 57, $200—all sold on Saturday by N. Canfield & Co. No. 22, South 3d street.

A "Fulton Box" has been placed in the stores of Mr. Abraham Miller, and of Messrs. Miller & Jones, Easton.

The Northumberland, Union, Columbia and Lycoming county Agricultural Society have given notice that premiums will be awarded at their Agricultural Fair, to be held at Milton, Pa. on Tuesday, the 26th of October next.

Georgia gold to the amount of 233,000 dollars has been received in Augusta, in that state within the last nine months.

Elijah and James Gray have been sentenced to be hanged for murder, at Le Roy, N. Y. on the 5th of next November.

Subscriptions to the amount of three millions of francs have already been collected in England, and forwarded to Paris, in behalf of the relations of the martyrs to liberty.

A proposition to alter the constitution of Alabama, has recently been submitted to the people of that state, and negatived. The change proposed was a biennial instead of an annual session of the Legislature.

According to the Savannah Georgian, a second growth has commenced in the sea island cotton, and the crop presents a hopeless prospect. From Charleston to Darien the loss, by the gale, is estimated at one half; beyond Darien, at one third.

Carlisle, (Penn.) Sept. 28.—The Commencement of Dickinson College took place yesterday. The audience was unusually large and brilliant. Among the strangers we noticed the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the Hon. Richard Rush, &c. &c.

The statement that Joseph Bonaparte intends to return to France is contradicted.

The body of William I. Miller, drowned in the Schuylkill on Saturday last, has been found and interred in St. George's ground.

Attempts are making to get up a convention of School Teachers in New-York. Several counties have already appointed delegates for that purpose, and we discover that meetings are called in some others, to take the subject into consideration. Utica has been mentioned as the place, and on the 28th of October as the time, of meeting.

We understand that the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company will commence operations on the line about the 9th of October, with a view of having the embankments thrown up early, and operated on by the frosts, preparatory to laying down the rails in the spring.

Cowles in his excellent History of Plants, notices the virtues of hemp thus laconically—"By this cordage, ships are guided—bells are rung, beds are corded, and rogues kept in awe."

Port Gibson, (Mississippi,) was stated to be more sickly, on the 1st of Sept than it has been for a number of years—the congestive fever was making sad inroads there and in the country.—There had been no rain to do any good since the 3d of June, which will shorten the crops of cotton.

In the New England Museum, Boston, there is a wax representation of the murder of Mr. White, by Crowninshield.

Arrived at New Haven, 18th inst. boat Enterprise, Alling, 23 days from Ashtabula, Ohio, via the Erie canal, with lumber, bound to Farmington, Conn.

A labourer, on the Canal, named Charles Dougherty, was killed on Tuesday last, within a mile of Huntingdon, by the falling in of a bank of earth and stones.

Mr. Warren, late of the Philadelphia Thetre, has opened a public house in Baltimore, which he calls the "Falstaff House." He adopts the motto—"Should I not take my ease at mine inn?"

A line of packets, consisting of one ship and four brigs, has been established to ply between Boston and New Orleans, to depart on the 1st and 15th of each month.

J. W. Parkins, late High Sheriff of London, has been convicted, in Bucks county, for an assault and battery upon a Constable and sentenced to 20 days imprisonment in the jail of the county, and pay a fine of $20.

A new Theatre has been opened in Portland, Maine, with an address, purporting to be from Miss Angelica Augusta Lascon, of *Philadelphia*.

We are happy to learn that the Union Canal is now in excellent order, and boats have commenced running. The supply of water is abundant, and there will not probably be another interruption of the navigation during the season.

According to a letter to a gentleman in Charleston, from his friend at Chorzw, a vast majority of the citizens of the latter district are opposed to the nullifiers.

A letter from Smyrna, to a gentleman of Alexandria, dated July 25, says that an English brig had been taken, within a few days, off Mytilene, by pirates. The mate was killed and every valuable article taken.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, have offered two premiums, of one $100 and the other of $50, for the two best parcels of butter, not less than 300 lbs. each, that may be sent from any State in the Union, and exhibited at Boston on the 2d day of December next.

A machine has been invented in Worcester, England, to be worked by steam, particularly adapted for cutting canals, leveling hills for railways, &c. The engine cuts at a single movement, six feet wide and three feet deep, delivering into a cart upwards of a ton per minute.

Mrs. Monroe, consort of ex-president Monroe, died in Loudon county, Va. on Thursday last.

The President of the United States Bank, in a letter to Hugh Mercer, Esq. of Fredericksburgh, Va. acknowledges the receipt of twenty-two dollars, remitted by Capt. Noah Fairbanks, of the steamboat Rappahannock; being the first deposit for the Fulton Fund.

The London punsters say the French have given a *Allip* (Philip) to Europe. So they have, and a good one too.

The news of the events in Paris was carried to Brussels by pigeons; and as a pigeon cannot carry more words than a telegraph, the art of laconic writing is necessarily in request. One of them is said to have borne this pithy sentence, "Paris up—the King down—the Ministers off."

At the window of the New York Post office, on Monday morning, a merchant, from Auburn, had his pocket picked of a wallet containing 75 dollars, and notes for $400, payable to A. & C. Hayden.

The Harpers have published the eighth number of the Family Library, comprising the natural history of Insects; a subject interesting beyond the conception of those who have neglected it.

Mrs. Austin commenced an engagement at the New York Park Theatre last evening.

The President of the United States arrived at Washington, on Sunday morning.

A writer in the New York Commercial Advertiser urges the propriety of choosing Dr. Milnor, as successor to Bishop Hobart.

It is stated that about 1000 men are now employed in making the Albany and Schenectady rail road, which, it is expected, will be completed next year. The stock has recently advanced 10 per cent.

The U. S. Sloop of war Concord, sailed from Copenhagen 8th August, for St. Petersburg, having on board His Excellency John Randolph, Minister to Russia.

A Hamburgh paper of the 10th of August states, that Prince Polignac had arrived at Altona, and that he intended to proceed to Russia.

Private letters from Bayonne, according to Paris papers of the 15th, announce in the most positive manner, that the country from St. Sebastian to Saragossa, was in full insurrection, and that Gen. Mina passed through Bordeaux on the 8th, and had entered Spain, at the head of 5000.

A new Drama, entitled Paul Clifford, and founded on the novel of that name, was produced at the Bowery Theatre, on Monday last. The part of Clifford was performed by Mr. Hazard.

Accounts from Martinique state that "a most dangerous sore throat" prevails in that island, which "has already proved fatal to many hundreds of its inhabitants."

The New Orleans price Current of September 11, says:—"The *Fever* prevails, and though fatal in many instances, is not so malignant nor extensive as persons at a distance are led to believe."

The Boston Commercial Gazette says that orders have been received at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, from the Commissioners of the Navy at Washington, to repair and get ready for sea the frigate Constitution, now lying in ordinary at that yard.

A council of the Six Nations of Indians was lately held at Tonnewanta village, for the purpose of choosing a chief, in the place of Red Jacket. "The Council," says the Batavia Times, "we understand was very large. *Sasoonoya*, known among the whites by the name of Jimmy Johnson, of the Wolf family, a *pagan*, was chosen chief."

According to the London Times, the second volume of Moore's Byron will appear before Christmas.

According to Captain Partridge, the height of the grand Monadnock mountain, above tide water, is 3158 feet. In the course of his observations, Capt. P. walked 152 miles in three days.

The *Political Class Book* is the title of a small volume, for the use of schools, lately published at Boston. The author is William Sullivan, Esq. a distinguished lawyer of that city, and a gentleman of extensive literary acquirements.

The greatest man in the world.—Who is he? A friend at our elbow points to Lafayette, the hero of three revolutions, and says, "Thou art the man!"—Who, beside Charles the Tenth, will dispute it?

The drawn Nos. in the Grand Consolidated Lottery for Literature and Charities in the States of Delaware South Caroline and Louisiana, Class No. 9, for 1830, drawn at Newcastle, Del. Sept. 28, were

51, 44, 28, 7, 57, 59, 55, 58, 17.

Cæsarian Operation.—This operation was performed a few days ago in Paris, with complete success, by M. Dubois. At the date of the last account, the mother and child were living, and likely to do well.

Holly—The largest holly tree now known in Europe, grows at present in the garden of Richard Armstrong, Esq. of Ballygaly; it is upwards of sixty feet in height.—*Inverness Courier.*

The deaths in Baltimore, last week, were 36—males 25, females 11—9 coloured, including 2 slaves.

In one of the heavy gales of wind last month, the ship Superb, loaded with a valuable cargo of dry goods, &c. bound to New Orleans, was wrecked on one of the Bahama Islands.—Among the *valuables* saved from the wreck was about $7,000 in *Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company Bills*—going south, it is supposed for a *market*.

WORKING MEN'S MEETING!

At a large and respectable meeting of the Working Men of Philadelphia, held pursuant to public notice, at the Military Hall, on Friday evening last, *Joseph R. Chandler* was called to the Chair, and *J. O'Conner* and *Robert Morris* appointed Secretaries. The meeting having been called to order, the call read, and the objects which it embraced stated in a few appropriate observations from the Chair, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That John Thomason, Robert Morris, Lambert Keating, Joseph McClintock, and S. Harper, constitute a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee having retired for a few minutes, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after a momentary discussion, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas the recent glorious triumph of civil and religious liberty in France, is an event calculated to awaken the liveliest emotions of pleasure in every republican bosom, rejoicing in common with our fellow citizens, the Working Men are anxious to testify their satisfaction by celebrating this event in a becoming and enthusiastic manner. The part which the Working Men of Paris took in that contest,—fighting in the thick of the battle when it raged with the greatest violence, and returning to their peaceful occupations when the strife was done, meets with our warmest and proudest approbation. Be it therefore

Resolved, That as this signal victory was won by our brethren, the Working Men of Paris, commanded by the pupils of the Polytechnic Institute, we hail the triumph with peculiar delight.

Resolved, That we consider the order and decorum, together with the forbearance of the people at a moment when France stood without law and without a head, as a perfect pledge that Working Men are ever ready to contend for their rights.

Resolved, That the rapidity with which the late revolution was designed and accomplished, proves that the *people* are the masters of their own liberties, that they have but to will it, and co-operate the one with another, and they must be free.

Resolved, That it affords the Working Men of this community an example of what may be effected by themselves, in establishing the great principles, the chief of which is a general and national system of education for which they are contending, if they will only be true to themselves, and rally in behalf of their cause.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the present flattering condition of the French people; we regret that circumstances induced them to the adoption of a monarchick form of government instead of one wholly republican.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft and forward, through the medium of Lafayette, a congratulatory address in behalf of the Working Men of Philadelphia, to their brethren the Working Men of Paris.

Resolved, That this great and glorious event be celebrated by the Working Men of the city and county of Philadelphia by a public dinner, at such time and place as this meeting or their committee of arrangement may designate.

It was then, on motion

Resolved, That Joseph R. Chandler, Robert Morris, Alexander M. Pic, John Thomason, John Ashton, jr. and Edward Haydock, constitute the committee to draft the address authorized in the sixth resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of arrangement consist of thirty, and that Robert Morris, E. F. West, Edward Haydock, John T. Smith, Robert Thomas, James Robertson, Lambert Keating, Wm. S. Ba, John Dayton, Jas. O'Conner, Nixon Fort, Wm. Goon, David Beggs, L. Bisegagni, Jos. Aiken, Edward Warwick, Joseph A. McClintock, Thomas Ayres, Eli, W. Cook, W. J. Young, George Ereity, Chas. Brigwell, John Turner, Daniel Clark, F. Brelsford, David Jury, John Thompson, Joseph Cobb and Wm. Warrow constitute that committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, be published in all the newspapers friendly to the cause.

Resolved, That we adjourn.

JOSEPH R. CHANDLR, Chairman.
James O'Conner, } Secretaries
Robert Morris, }

PUBLIC MEETING

At a meeting of citizens held on Saturday afternoon, in the District Court Room, for the purpose of expressing their satisfaction at the recent *Glorious Triumph of Constitutional Principles in France*, over *Tyranny* and *Oppression*, and their admiration of the wisdom and discretion with which a great revolution has been effected by a justly excited but magnanimous people,

William Rawle, Esq. was called on to preside, Daniel W. Coxe and Nicholas Biddle, Esqrs. to act as Vice Presidents, and Richard Willing and Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. as Secretaries.

John Sergeant, Esq. proposed the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the sacred principle of reliance to tyranny and oppression, exemplified at put in practice by our glorious revolution, as subsequently by those of the other independent American States, has taken such deep root to become a part of the common law of nons in this hemisphere; while, in Europe, mortal Greece has anew implanted it in the soil where liberty once flourished, but for ages has been trodden down by a barbarous despotism.

And, whereas, France, our first and faithful ally, after a struggle of forty years against powerful combinations of enemies, within and without, has at last succeeded by a unanimous and heroic effort, in shaking off the yoke of bigted and tyrannical rulers, and establishing government of her own choice.

And, whereas, the interesting position which the French nation, by its courage, its devotion, and its wisdom, has thus assumed the world, invites, in a particular manner, t expression of our sympathy and gratification

Therefore, Resolved, that this meeting cordially participates in the joyful feeling which has been excited throughout these United States, by the great events that have lately taken place in France.

Resolved, that we cannot withhold our admiration from the unexampled courage and devotion with which the people of Paris, on the memorable 27th, 28th, and 29th July last, rushed, unarmed and unprepared, on a formidable armed force, arrayed against them in the heart of their city, and by their unanimous and well directed efforts, in the short space of three days, conquered, for themselves, and for their country, the blessings of liberty and self-government.

Resolved, that we do not less admire the wisdom which the French nation displayed on the momentous occasion, the moderation which they exercised after so signal a victory, the mercy which they showed to the vanquished, and the coolness and deliberation with which they proceeded to organize a government, and to establish the empire of social order and tranquillity.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to transmit the above resolutions to General La Fayette, with a request that he will make them known to France, in such manner as to him may seem fit.

The following named gentlemen were appointed on this committee:—Wm. Rawle, Nicholas Biddle, Daniel W. Coxe, Peter S. Duponceau, and John Sergeant.

Resolved, that the said committee be directed to convey to General La Fayette our sincere congratulations upon the triumph of the principles of liberty achieved by the people of France, and to express to him the gratification we feel, as citizens of the United States, bound to him by the recollection of his eminent services to our country, at the distinguished and virtuous part he has taken, and the large share he has had in producing this great result.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by John Binns, Esquire, were unanimously adopted:

Indelibly impressed with the numberless and truly estimable blessings which the Press has bestowed on mankind, we admire and venerate, as a public benefactor, every fearless defender of its freedom; but we, more especially, do homage to the intrepid virtue of all who, in its defence, hazard life and fortune:—with such sentiments, we should not do justice to our principles and feelings if we did not embrace this, the earliest proper occasion, to declare, that amidst all the great and glorious, praiseworthy and heroic, deeds which did honour to the people of France and to human nature, in the achievement of the late revolution in that country, there are no acts which more entirely command our admiration and esteem than the devotion to sound principles and the general welfare, which pre-eminently distinguished the Editors of Newspapers in their prompt and magnanimous determination to resist and utterly disregard the tyrannical and unconstitutional edict of Charles X, which was intended to prostrate the freedom of the press, and convert that glorious instrument into an engine of despotism—therefore,

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be, and they hereby are, gratefully, affectionately and sincerely tendered to the Editors of Newspapers in Paris, who, by their manly independence and prompt publications, gave to their fellow countrymen that enthusiastic impulse which resulted in the accomplishment of the late glorious Revolution.

On motion of Mr. Hubble,

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published.

WM. RAWLE, President.

D. W. Coxe, } V. Presidents.
Nicholas Biddle, }

R. Willing, } Secretaries.
C. J. Ingersoll, }

As the military parade of Monday next is likely to be more splendid than any we have had for some years, much eagerness prevails to know the order of march. We understand that General Cadwalader has fixed upon the following route:—

Up Arch street to Twelfth; up Twelfth to Race; down Race to Eighth; up Eighth to Vine; down Vine to Fifth; up Fifth to Green; down Green to Second; down Second to German, in Southwark; up German to Fourth; up Fourth to Chesnut; and up Chesnut to Twelfth; where the Division will be dismissed.

A fellow was detected and taken on Thursday evening in attempting to get into the store of Mr. John Rodman, on the north side of Market street, below Fifth. Mr. Rodman, having shut up about seven, soon after met a friend in the street, who told him that he had left part of his afternoon's market at his store. The gentlemen returned together to the store. Mr. Rodman, after opening the front door, took out the key, and, within a minute or two, heard what seemed to be the sound of another key turning in the lock. He opened the door hastily, and caught a middle-aged man, who at first declared that he was loitering about with no ill design, and did not know who had inserted the key which was in the door. Being detained and questioned closely, he soon confessed that theft was his design, being compelled, in part, by poverty. It appeared, on examination, that the key or keys that he had about him, were fitted for opening, not only Mr. Rodman's door, but those of the two stores adjoining. He was turned over to the proper hands, and deposited in prison.

The Market street merchants should keep a good look out. The great improvements made in their establishments, since the commencement of this season, have probably attracted the notice of thieves as strongly as that of customers whom they are more desirous to accommodate.

A well dressed young man was observed on Friday morning last, sitting on the pavements near the corner of Second and Market streets—on being spoken to, he gave no answer. Occupying the same position until nearly 2 o'clock, it was apprehended he was sick—he however refused medical aid. He also thrust from him food that the market women offered him. It was evident, however, that he was suffering much, although he would not speak. A physician was called, who, after attempting in vain to bleed him, caused him to be sent to the Almshouse. His appearance indicated better days.

On Saturday morning last, the packet brig Palm, on her way up the Schuylkill, where she was bound to take on board some guns at the Arsenal wharf, grounded on the flats just below the new Almshouse, and in the act of carrying out an anchor to heave her off, the boat suddenly sank, and Mr. Miller, the mate of the brig, was drowned—four others in the boat were saved. Mr Miller has left a wife and four children in Hingham, Mass.

The Rhinoceros—(R. Unicornis Linn.)—now exhibited 62 South Fourth street, is well worthy the attention of the public. In addition to the description heretofore published, we add a few particulars respecting this extraordinary animal, from Le Kenx and Sandby's Illustrations of Natural History, a work now publishing in London.

In general the species is not numerous, and is much less diffused than the elephant. The single horn of this animal marks its species. The under lip is like that of an ox, but the upper more like that of a horse; and the Rhinoceros uses it as that creature does, to gather up hay from the rack or grass from the ground; but with this superior advantage that he has the power of extending the lip to six or seven inches in length from the nose, and it is so pliable that he can move it from side to side, grasp a stick with it or any small substance, and hold it extremely fast. The skin is almost impenetrable, insomuch, that it will turn or break the edge a scimitar, and resist a musket ball—between the folds the skin is penetrable, as soft to the touch as silk, and of a light flesh colour.

This animal has four cutting teeth, one on each corner of the jaw, and six grinders in each, the first remote from the cutting teeth—without being carniverous, or even extremely wild, the Rhinoceros is quite untractable.—It is said that which Emanuel, King of Portugal, sent to the Pope in the year 1513, destroyed the vessel in which they were transporting it, and it is said that the tiger will rather attack the elephant than the rhinoceros.—He is dull of sight, but has a most exquisite scent. From the peculiar construction of their eyes, he can only see what is immediately before him; consequently, when he pursues any object he usually proceeds in a direct line, overturning every obstruction—his sense of hearing is as acute as his smell. The female produces but one at a time, at considerable intervals and is very solicitous about her young—The flesh of this animal is eaten and considered excellent food by the natives of India and Africa and in the former country, the skin, hoofs, teeth and dung are used medicinally.—The horn is in repute as an antidote against poison. The rhinoceros is the unicorn of scripture. It possesses all the properties ascribed to that beast—rage, untameableness, great swiftness, & immense strength.

The national Horn-blowers had their last blow on Thursday. They must change their tune.

An act of a most diabolical nature was perpetrated in Princeton week before last, the particulars of which are briefly these:—Mr. Anthony Simmons had purchased some oats for a horse he kept, out of which he sent a day or two after, a small quantity to John Joline, innkeeper, to pay what he borrowed, and these were given on Wednesday night, to four horses of his own and five belonging to others, among which were a pair of valuable match horses, belonging to a lady from the South, and one belonging to Sheriff Cox, of this county. On the next day these horses exhibited symptoms of sickness, and by Friday night were all dead, together with the horse belong to Mr. Simmons. Suspicion arose that the oats had been poisoned, and upon analyzing them, they were found to contain arsenic, supposed to have been mixed by some malicious person at enmity with Mr. Simmons and which has produced these disastrous results. Several meetings of the citizens have taken place for the purpose of ferreting out the perpetrator, but with little or no success, as yet.—*Somerville Messenger.*

Steam Explosion.—We have visited, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, the ruins of Mr. M'Queen's works, and the extent and completeness of the work of destruction is astonishing. The whole building from roof to basement is shattered to fragments. Bricks, tiles, timber and iron, broken and shivered to splinters, lie in a heap of useless ruins—affording the most striking commentary upon the expansive power of steam that we ever beheld. Although the engine was of such comparatively small dimensions yet the destructiveness of the exploding vapour was equal to the force of half a dozen kegs of gunpowder. Really, the frequency of these accidents of late is appalling. Human skill and forethought, and prudence, seem to be alike baffled by this powerful, and now necessary agent in the march of improvement. The means of obtaining a perfect control of this power, is now the greatest desideratum in Mechanics.

At the Police Court of the city of New-York, one day last week, John Ely, found guilty of having published in a printed sheet, called the "Hawk and Buzzard," a wicked, false, and malicious libel against the family of Mr. Manuel de Pugo, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the city prison 30 days, and to pay a fine of $100, or stand committed until it is paid. The court, in pronouncing this sentence, took occasion to allude to other infamous prints of the same character with that which Ely conducted, and expressed a hope that this punishment would be to them a salutary warning.

On the 13th inst. as Mr. Joseph Dygert was crossing the Mohawk bridge at this place with a heavy load, he was met about the centre by another team conveying five persons, when suddenly the timbers giving way, their whole burden of six men, four horses and two wagons, was precipitated with falling plank and timber into the deepest part of the river, a distance of 30 feet; yet wonderful to tell, no serious injury was sustained by man or beast! a few slight cuts and bruises, together with the loss of their wagons and some of the military equipments carrying by the men to the rifle parade of the day, (and we may add, the fracture of the bridge, which is still impassable,) being the sum total of damage occasioned by this truly singular accident.—*Little Falls People's Friend.*

Extraordinary Descent in a Diving Bell.—The sloop Detroit, it will be recollected, was run foul of in the North River, last April, opposite West Point, and sunk, with a cargo estimated at $20,000. An effort is now making to raise the sloop, which probably weighs over a hundred tons, and lies a hundred and eighty feet below the surface of the water. Mr. John Hart, who has descended in a diving bell for making the proper arrangements of machinery, has stated, on one occasion, to remain more than three quarters of an hour. The pressure he received was very great, and when drawn up, it was necessary to place him in a warm bed for several hours before he was able to converse.

Nineteen families and 100 individuals have been rendered houseless by the distressing calamity at Gloucester, Massachusetts. The air was literally filled for miles with cinders and burning fragments from the scene of the conflagration. A woman at Eastern Point, two miles from the fire, picked up a live coal near her house, with which she kindled her fire for breakfast. The master of a vessel, which afterwards arrived at Gloucester, stated that when he was eight miles from the scene of the fire, cinders came on board her!

Salem, Sept. 27.—The execution of John Francis Knapp will take place to-morrow, in the Prison yard, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M. The reports which have been in circulation during the past week, relative to a reprieve, &c. are groundless. The prisoner has been visited in his cell during the past week by the venerable Bishop Griswold. We learn that, up to last evening, Knapp has uniformly manifested the same composure and apparent unconcern, in regard to his situation, since his conviction, as he did throughout his trial. The two brothers J. J. and J. F. Knapp, had an interview in the cell of the latter on Saturday.—*Reg.*

Capt. Lurvey saw on Thursday morning last three leagues east from Cape Ann, the Sea Serpent about 50 yards off, swimming in towards Ipswich Bay. It appeared to be about 40 or 50 feet long on the surface of the water. He is sure it was a serpent, and although heretofore an unbeliever in the existence of the Sea Serpent, he cannot now doubt of its reality.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Spontaneous Vitality.—The Nashville Whig says:—The extraordinary heat of the atmosphere in this vicinity of late may be imagined, when we state that it has been sufficient to hatch eggs left exposed and uncovered. An extraordinary occurrence of this kind, at any rate, took place in this town last week.—Some eggs, bought in market, were placed in a closet in an open pen and left without particular notice for five days, when attention was attracted to them by the cries of a young chicken just then emerging from the shell. The mother, less animal was taken care of, and is still living, strong and active.

Charleston, (S. C.) Sept. 18.—Peter D. Clark, a seaman attached to the ship Carroll of Carrollton, fell from the mast of that ship on the 5th of August last, and was taken to the Marine Hospital, in a mangled condition, from whence he was discharged, cured, only yesterday afternoon. In about two hours after his release from that Institution, he went on board his ship in a state of intoxication, and fell down her hatch way into the hold, a depth of about 30 feet. He was again sent to the hospital, in a state, which we understand, almost forbids the hope of his recovery.

The Commissioners of Wilmington, N. C. have passed an ordinance, prohibiting slaves from working on board any vessel, having a coloured man among its crew. We would recommend to Masters of Vessels, trading to this port, not to ship coloured seamen, as the ordinance referred to, may put them to great inconvenience.—*Recorder.*

Complaints of the usual drought continue in the Southern papers. In South Carolina, the Pendleton Messenger states, most of the mills are stopped for the want of water, and many springs, branches, and wells have failed. At Athens, (Georgia,) many springs never known to fail before, had become exhausted, and branches, creeks and even rivers had dried up. The Ogeechee, near its head waters, some was as dry as a wagon road, and some cattle were carried instances two or three miles to a watering place.

From the New Orleans Price Current of S[illegible]

The weather continues warm and s[illegible] Mississippi is at the same stage, 11 fee[illegible] high water mark. The fever pre[illegible] though fatal in many instances, is not[illegible] nant nor extensive as persons at a dis[illegible] led to believe.

Cotton.—No arrival since our la[illegible] Cleared, from Friday morning 3d, up [illegible] 10th inst. for Liverpool 749, Boston [illegible] 837; leaving on hand, inclusive of a[illegible] board not cleared on the 9th inst. [illegible] 14140 bales. The market, though [illegible] very dull, as it always is at this sea[illegible] year, has been animated among the [illegible] Cotton. We have been informed of [illegible] 13 to 1400 bales, among which 100 [illegible] bales Louisiana choice from second h[illegible] sold for 10 3-4 cents; 110 very choice [illegible] of Tennessee at 10 cents, and a lot [illegible] at 8 3-4, realizing not less than [illegible] last week's quotations, which are now [illegible] None of the new crop has yet arrived; we have heard about 20 bales being [illegible] shipment at Bayou Sarah.

The [illegible] P[illegible]

PHILADELPHI[illegible]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, [illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Leonard's" tale is accepted, shortly appear.

London perhaps, may find a place [illegible]

We should be glad to hear from ou[illegible] Carlos.

"The Milford Bard" is always [illegible] guest.

"Henriette's" griefs are not witho[illegible] but that remedy does not lie in the[illegible] tion.

Several articles were received too l[illegible] week.

Our first page is ornamented with [illegible] from our valued and talented corres[illegible] B. S., of New York. He is so succes[illegible] writing that we hope we shall often [illegible] him in that line. The present one, [illegible] consequence of gambling, has many [illegible] parts in real life.

☞ In the August Number of [illegible] subscribers were cautioned against p[illegible] subscriptions to Thos. F. Green, Esq[illegible] tor at Milledgeville, Geo. Mr. Gree[illegible] nourably and fully complied with [illegible] ments to the entire satisfaction of [illegible] er, who is convinced of his sterling [illegible] estimable character. We sincerely r[illegible] by the accidental miscarriage of lett[illegible] authorised to publish that notice, wh[illegible] feel perfect freedom to recall; and [illegible] Green to accept our thanks for his d[illegible] kindness, and for his active exertions [illegible] circulation of our periodicals, while [illegible] gaged in numerous important avocati[illegible]

During the absence of the Editor in [illegible] childish attempt at criticism on an ar[illegible] Mechanics' Free Press was introduced [illegible] issues of this paper. We do not su[illegible] Free Press will consider it worthy of [illegible] we take the earliest opportunity to d[illegible] inclination to *interfere* with the arran[illegible] that paper, which has proved itself a [illegible] able and beneficial publication to the [illegible] ality. The criticism in question has [illegible] number of replies; our friend *Philo* [illegible] dignantly denies the authorship. "*Senex*" calls upon us to publish [illegible] Philo, and another correspondent a[illegible] article to Sir Walter Scott. We ha[illegible] the lines alluded to, know nothing [illegible] cts, and cannot occupy our colum[illegible] sponses to so trifling a communicatio[illegible] the fictitious *Philo Senex*. We can [illegible] give for its appearance, by the fact [illegible] from our post.

THE AUTOMATA.

These wonderful specimens of mec[illegible] genuity, which have rendered Mr. [illegible] justly celebrated, have again arrived [illegible] There certainly never was a greater [illegible] rioualy exhibited in this country, nor [illegible] When we behold some of the stupend[illegible] of human art, as the masterpieces of [illegible] &c. we are astonished at their magn[illegible] immediately perceive the means by [illegible] works were accomplished. Our [illegible] therefore, is limited by this perceptio[illegible] this case we see matter acted upo[illegible] to which we cannot penetrate; [illegible] senseless material animated as it w[illegible] soul,—and our admiration of the in[illegible] most without bounds.

Mr. Maelzel has added many othe[illegible] his chess player, trumpeter, &c. "[illegible] sal," (which was never before exhi[illegible] city,) consists of twenty four figures. [illegible] of exhibition is at No. 48 South F[illegible] Admittance 50 cents, children half p[illegible]

A GOOD HOUSEKEEPE[illegible]

A baker, living in this city, has s[illegible] of his house for several years. He [illegible] ly in good health and very corpule[illegible] Gen. Lafayette visited Philadelphia, [illegible] far as his front door to obtain a sight [illegible] tinguished individual. His motives [illegible] ing so constantly at home are not [illegible] The above circumstance is well auth[illegible]

Royal Poetry.—Some time ago [illegible] lume was published called the "Me[illegible] Royal Highness Charlotte Augusta, [illegible] Wales." In this volume the verses [illegible] were copied and attributed to "her [illegible] ness;"—they have subsequently been [illegible] in several English papers and refer[illegible] some authorship. The introductory [illegible] extracted from a British publication.

"The following lines were writt[illegible] Princess, to be inscribed upon a snuf[illegible] Haytor had ornamented with a portra[illegible] pold, and which she had intended [illegible] him. They give evidence of poetic t[illegible] very promising kind."

To Claremont's terrac'd heights and Fe[illegible]
Where in the sweetest solitude to bree'd
By the soft wiodings of the silent mole,
From Courts and cities, Charlotte lov's r[illegible]
Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the [illegible]
Nor of Achaia or Hesperia song;
O vale of bliss! O softly swelling hills,
On which the power of cultivation lies,
And joys to see the wonders of its toil.

There is no doubt that the author [illegible] has had a "very promising poetic t[illegible] they are copied verbatim from Thomp[illegible] son, only the name of Charlotte be[illegible] used for another. We strongly suspect [illegible] of giving them to the princess was inte[illegible] a delicate piece of flattery.

THE DRAMA.

...ments at Walnut street Theatre, ...ents, have been much diversified ...sible. On Monday night Dun...ppeared to a crowded houses, and ...ained her former reputation to ...rformance. On Wednesday, the ...s the Second, or the Merry Mo... the jovial King was very well ...r Logan, and the Earl of Ru... W. Chapman. But Mr. Chap... part of Captain Copp, was re... We do not believe any theatre ...equal Walnut street for friend... We have already expressed our ...ntle." Miss Greenwood in ang... Mrs. S. Chapman is also a wo... personal beauty, even independent ...delicacies of the stage. Miss ...r opinion a fine actress; there is ...deep sensibility in her voice and ...must fail to inspire sympathy.—... a not one uninteresting female ...part, if any of our readers should ...visit, we will merely bid them ...for themselves."

STREET THEATRE.

...ppears on Wednesday evening ...ss, Jr., for the first time, in the ...rella. This young man has been ...e name itself was a passport ...as arriving in our city, much ...covered to see him in some of ...characters in which his father ...such advantage. His perception ...character are inferior to those ..., his voice is weaker and his ...adequate to such characters as ...beth and Othello. Perhaps his ...inexperience in suggesting a ...ment be inimical to his reputa... Notwithstanding, his talents ...ry stamp, though not sufficient... their maturity, they may even ...his distinguished father. We ...ence in him in his construction ...passages in Othello, and are ...that his father assigned differ... However, these faults are to b...pprehended.

Foreign Intelligence.

...ON AUSTRIA.—"We have re... Vienna, announcing that the ...ations which has taken place in ...ople with such enthusiasm that ...ght very well persuade that ...the liberal party is numerous. ...Prince Metternich advised the Em... depart to the frontier, but the Em...—"Stop there! I will have no ...ruin. The French have cost ...ugh; if they don't come out I ...may be settled by negotiation, ...Down King, I don't care for the ...

...Consideration was the same. Sub... was opened for the wounded, ...ubject of conversation was as fol... Prince of Metternich is at an end; ...is dead." Some old noblesand ...ladies are outrageous; they are ...ow may easily perceive that the ...fall over the world."

...Extract, P. M. Monday, Aug. 23. ...Duke of France in the moment ar... port, and landed out of the Govern... Minister. He and the young Duke ...of the Duke d'Angoulême, imme... his carriage and pair belonging ..., Esq. of Upton House, for Lu... (Bristol) well, and was very al...

...A private letter from Toulon gives ...ulars from Algiers. According ...ter) it is confirmed to strike the white ...ons has hoisted the tri-colored ...communication between the ...is suspended.

...(from a private letter) are some ...the conspiracy which has just ...ence—"The posts placed at ...(Quai) had, for some time past, ...ed with filth, and driven by ...of the city. Our people took ...Christmas some of them, and ...country of ammunition, which ...to the Arabs to arm them.—... Embassy was immediately ...By French, who were scat... cruelly massacred. The ...immediately under arms; a ...ultimate conspirators were ...apply, among them were the ...They were all Turks, and or... to make an immediate end ...all of that nation remaining ...has placed in our hands two ...who still be sent without loss ...(guns), to board some frigates. ...ished, and we hope that this ...many tranquility."—*Times*

...correspondent of the London ...Globe, in one of his letters on ...the recent changes, says:—I ...two years'. But believe me, ...depend on the voice of one man ...the General Lafayette. If on ...[illegible] of the bravest and most ...that Paris marched down to ...Versailles to demand that there ...Military Peerage, and in fact no ...Clary, at that moment, Gen... ...ittance prove young men 'Vive ...Vive a Republic,' before 24 ...hours have been declared a Re... I do not say by the Peers ...—by the Bankers—by the ...Owners of property; but I do say ...beyond the Revolution—that is ...Paris. And even yesterday, if in ...Versailles, when Lafayette rose ...house, where there existed the ...of which each one dared not ...to the guard some few words ...Chambers—if then, Lafayette ...Crown, I protest against your ...Crown shall have a Charter—but ...King—France would have ...France would have maintained ...millions should have been ...General Lafayette that the Duke ...the Crown, which to-morrow ...on his head. The Royalists ...were prepared to a man to ...Orleans party. 'I am a Republi... of a Royalist Deputy in my ...Louis XVI. yesterday morn... Sir?' I asked. The gen... attention. I said to them ...young man is the son of M... Do him no harm, for ...sacrifice—but do not listen to ...would deserve you. He does ...for anarchy.' The young ...of the mob dispersed.

...Extract of the London Times.

...It appears from the comma... ...ished the scenes, that the ...will be more active and exten... ...appears from reading the ...although the actual mischief ...may not be very immediate. I ...some confusion as some do.

...that, because no party is quite pleased with the election of the Duke of Orleans and its concomitant circumstances, his tenure of the crown on that account the more precarious. In a compromise, which his appointment was, it is taken for granted that no party is altogether satisfied; and the same regard for the peace of the country which induced the leaders of all parties to acquiesce in the choice, will, I trust induce them to abide by it.

However, it is affirmed, 1st, that the larger part of the upper classes of France desire to destroy the peerage and the church, and to make the constitution one which (without their being aware of such a consequence) would be wholly incompatible with the duration of a hereditary monarchy.

2. A portion, a very small one, it is true, of the gentry are Napoleonists, and an enormous body of the lower classes; although the desire for Napoleon II. is combined with one for a free constitution. Thousands of the Parisian mob fought on the 28th and following days of July, in the cry of Napoleon II. and one of their leaders declared to be a friend of mine, "*Nous sommes tous contraints de ce qui est arrivé dernierement;*" meaning the accession of the Duke of Orleans.

3. Nevertheless, the majority of proprietors, now that the event has taken place, will be sure to resist any attempts from any quarter, to disturb the public peace, by another change in the nature of the existing Government, or the person of the Monarch.

4. It is affirmed by intelligent men of more than one party, that had Lafayette but faultered in his approbation of the Duke of Orleans as King, there would have been a Republic proclaimed within twelve hours, and Lafayette made President, to the exclusion of every rival. A distinguished person remarked to me, that "no event of such vast importance as the accession of Philip I was ever attended with less of resistance or enthusiasm—and that, amidst all the demonstrations of the newspapers, no one seems to feel for the present King either admiration or affection." This tallies with what I remember being told some months ago, (what I then could not bring myself to believe) that the Duke of Orleans was not personally popular.

5. It is expected by members of the new government of France, that Austria, will, ere long, declare war against her. An insurrection of the Piedmontese is considered certain, and the march of an Austrian Army to repress them, on the same principle as that of the Austrian attack on Naples. This movement France will decidedly resist.

The French government is apprehensive that it will not be able to arrange the Algiers question, so as to satisfy at once the Duke of Wellington and the French nation. All I can say is, that if the Duke shall quarrel with the French, for such a cause, his Grace will have much to answer for.

It is a fact that Ferdinand, not many weeks ago, wrote with his own hand to Charles X. and the letter is now in the possession of the French government, stating that there existed a general plan throughout Spain, for overthrowing him and his monarchy; that all the cities, and upper and commercial classes were against him, the majority of the troops—all the Guards themselves, except the brigade commanded by Moscoso; and, in short, unless Charles X. should immediately send an army across the Pyrenees, and dispatch a large division of the Algerine army to the south of Spain, he (Ferdinand) and his family were lost. It is believed that a revolution in Spain is inevitable, and close at hand, and much cause will there be for rejoicing.

The Municipal Council of the city of Paris decided at its sitting of the 13th of August, that the Prefect of the Seine should be invited to unite with the competent authority for the purpose of consecrating to the memory of the victims of the glorious events of the month of July, the funeral monument raised on the site of the old Opera. The scattered bones in different places are to be carefully collected and deposited in the hollow of the monument. The names are to be engraved on tablets of black marble, inlaid in the interior walls of the chapel; an inscription, placed in the front, is to contain the expression of national gratitude; around the monument will be disposed with art and kept with care, groups of trees, with grass-plats; the whole surrounded with a handsome railing, about four feet high; at the four angles of the railing will be placed fountains, &c.

On the 14th a deputation of merchants waited upon the "the King of the French" at the Palais Royal with an address, and with fruits and flowers for the Queen. In the address the King was styled "Citizen King," which was received with marked approbation by the King. The deputation returned to the Exchange, and there deposited their tri-coloured flag. In his answer to the address, the King "hoped there would be no occasion for them to resume their arms—but if occasion should arise"—there would be no occasion to doubt their loyalty.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.—The private correspondent of the London Herald, under date of Paris, Aug. 15, writes—"The King's answer to the address of the "Commerce of Paris" is said to have excited fears on the Bourse that the peace of Europe *may* be interrupted, while, in reality, it only declares that for which, in my letter of the same date, and written before the King saw the parties in question, I prepared you. The King "hoped there would be no occasion for those to whom he spoke to resume their arms—*but, if occasion should arise, &c. &c.*—I must, nevertheless, tell you, that the Algerine expedition continues to be looked on with apprehension by those who desire that France and England should remain in amity; that Spain is said to be in full insurrection; that the reported march of an additional Austrian army into Italy is fully credited; that Piedmont will, in all probability, rise; that the Low Countries, on the other hand, may do the same; that should Austria interfere in Piedmont, France will support the Piedmontese; and that should the Prussians march upon the Netherlands to support the King, the French will aid the Flemings.

"This summary of the sinister reports of the day is sufficiently alarming. I hope and trust that the question respecting Algiers will be amicably settled; but I am not so sanguine in my expectations that the other circumstances, above enumerated, (any of which might lead to a general war) will not arise."

TOULON, Aug. 9.—Yesterday and the preceding day, five vessels sailed to carry out orders from the Provisional Government to divers stations of French ships. They are to touch at all the ports wherever there are any French Consuls, to whom they are to carry despatches. The Lynx is bound to Guadaloupe. Her commander being taken ill, was replaced by Lieut. Barthelemy.

Le Vigogne arrived last night from Algiers. On entering the port the Commander, to his great astonishment, perceived the tri-coloured flag flying. He instantly ordered her to wear ship, to leave a port he thought in a state of insurrection; but the signal for returning being repeatedly made, he determined to anchor. The orders of the Provisional Government were communicated to him, he received the tri-coloured flag, which his crew hoisted with loud demonstrations of joy.

LONDON, Aug 18.—A report reached this city this afternoon that communications had been received by the Austrian Ambassador to the effect, that the Cabinet of Vienna had not only determined not to acquiesce in the elevation of Louis Philippe I. to the throne of France, but that instructions had been already issued to march an army of 60,000 men upon Italy. For our part we do not think this report entitled to credit. It is, however, mentioned by a respectable evening paper, the Standard, as being current at the West end of the town.

THE EX KING CHARLES TENTH.

Capt. Laird informs that the ships Great Britain and Charles Carroll, having on board the ex-king Charles tenth, and his followers, arrived at the Isle of Wight on the evening of the 17th Aug. and that his Majesty William 4th happened to be there at the time. It appears that he had travelled very slowly to Cherbourgh, and that the people all along the road had manifested great curiosity to see this relic of fallen greatness. The agents of the existing government had used great precaution, to protect him from popular violence and insult. The National Guards were kept out of sight as far as practicable—In consequence of this, the King, and his followers were treated with more respect. It is said that this had the effect to encourage the King that the people were favorable to the cause, and that there might yet occur some popular movement in his favor. Among his followers are Regnaud who is stigmatized as a traitor,—Crouseul, the Duke of Beaumbourgh, and other of the same caste. It is said that the King receives despatches daily from the Ambassadors of other powers resident at Paris,—that his followers still talk arrogantly, and say that they will return again with the allies. The London Times of the 18th of August states that orders had been received at the Custom House, Portsmouth, to suffer all articles landed for Charles X. to pass without examination. It was supposed that he would go and remain a few days in England, and embark thence for Naples, and some thought for Palermo.

A private letter of August 12, announces that on a report of Charles X. having the intention to intrench himself in the peninsula of Cotentin, a position from whence the whole country could be inundated, the National Guard of Cherbourg immediately marched to compel the escort of the ex-King to leave him at the Ponts de Douvres, (the bridges of Dover.)—*Messager.*

Le Globe adds the following particulars to the already known description of Charles the Tenth's journey.

The room where the Royal family dined faced the street—the windows were open, and a crowd, eager to see the fallen Monarch, besieged the doors of the inn to witness his departure.

During the whole time Charles X. did not pronounce, a single word; he not even addressed his grand children, whom he had ordered to be placed by the side of him.

The cortege was closed by 17 carriages filled with the baggage of the Royal family. There were several of them laden with gold.

The most singular and most curious part of the cortege were some pale-faced and bilious persons, who, in token of their distress, followed those who preceded them barefooted, with their hands on their backs, and their eyes fixed on the ground, aping mechanically, without taking the least notice of what passed around them, totally disturbed in the contemplation of their misfortunes. Notwithstanding the coarse clothing that covered them, and the workmen's dresses they had put on, there was no difficulty to recognise them. These were a few Jesuits who had figured at the Court of Charles X., and who undoubtedly could find no other asylum than that of his mournful cortege.

THEATRE—WALNUT STREET.

THIS EVENING,

Will be presented the Patriotic Spectacle, called

SLAVES IN BARBARY;

OR,

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALGIERS,

To conclude with the farce of the

REVIEW.

☞ *For particulars see daily papers.*

LEBANON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the TRI COLORED and AMERICAN FLAGS will be hoisted on Monday next, in honor of the day.

TURTLE SOUP will be served up at any time after 11 o'clock. A. M

J. PASCAL.

oct 2—1t

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL hundred bushels of winter APPLES, of an excellent quality, in good condition for barreling, that can be delivered in Philadelphia on reasonable terms and short notice, for shipping, &c.

Also, a considerable quantity of cider to be made from crab, winesap, Hetzians, russetting, gr'y house apples, &c. If necessary will be delivered in Philadelphia within the 4 hours from the press, when it can receive the immediate care that it absolutely stands in need of. Apply to the subscriber, near Camden, N. J. or to C. Ross, Esq., R. V. M. Cooper, Jersey market, Philadelphia, No. 43, or to Joseph Horr, Esq. Market street Ferry.

BENJAMIN B. COOPER.

oct 2—3t*

TRI-COLORED COCKADES AND BADGES, CAN be had of the subscriber until Monday, the 4th instant, 10 o'clock, forenoon.

HENRY KORN,

oct 1—3t No. 22 North Third street.

Maelzel's Exhibition,

AT NO. 48 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

Every Evening,

PRECISELY AT HALF PAST 7 O'CLOCK.

MR. MAELZEL respectfully informs the public, that he opened on last Thursday evening, the 30th ult. to continue for a short time, his last Exhibition in Philadelphia. Consisting of the following pieces of mechanism—the Carousal, the Mechanical Theatre, the Automaton Chess Player, and the Trumpeter.

Admittance 50 cents, children half price.

The two front benches are exclusively appropriated to children.

Tickets may be had during the day at the exhibition Hall, or at the door in the evening.

The *Melodium* will perform the following pieces of Music—

On Thursday, September 30, Overture from Cenerentola, by Rossini.

On Friday, October 1, Duetto from Mose, by Rossini.

On Saturday, October 2, Cavatina from Mammotto, by Rossini.

On Monday, October 4, Duetto from Elisa, by Mercadante.

On Tuesday, October 5, Overture from Corsair, by Rossini.

On Wednesday, October 6, Duetto from Armida, by Rossini.

On Thursday, October 7, Quintetto from Zelmira, by Rossini. oct 2—1t

CLOTH STORE,

No. 6 Decatur Street.

THE Subscribers have received by recent arrivals and through Auction, an extensive assortment of FRESH STAPLE GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public. The assortment consists in part of

Imperial Saxony blue and black Cloths.

Superfine electoral, do. do. do.

Extra super woaded citron, bottle olive, light and dark green, and fashionable brown do.

Superfine middle and low priced blue, black, brown, citron, and olive do.

Also, Ladies' Habit Cloths, such as meravine, light and dark blue, black, brown, bottle and light grey, citron olive and mixtures.

Also, a splendid assortment of extra super middle and low priced cassimers, of a great variety of colours.

Also on hand, a general assortment of blue, black, medley and mixt Cloths, of all colors and qualities, blue, black, brown, dark brown, claret, slate, dove color and mixt Cassimeres; Silk, Silk Velvet, Valencia and Toilinet Vestings, Sewing Twist, Canvass, Shirtings Padding, Buttons, Threads, &c., with a variety of other goods, which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, by SHOEMAKER & LOVE,

oct 2—3t Cloth Store, No. 6 Decatur street.

DES COCARDES ET RUBANS TRICOLORES, A VENDRE ce en la soirée jusqu'a Lundi, 4 Octobre, a dix heures du matin

HENRI KORN,

oct 1—1t No. 22 Troisieme Rue Nord.

Public Sale of REAL ESTATE.

ON Thursday, the 28th day of October next, on the premises, in and about the Village of Smithfield, at the distance of 11 miles from Philadelphia, sundry lands and tenements, viz

No. 1. A Farm of about 150 acres of valuable Land, fronting on Smithfield turnpike road, bounded by lands of Thomas Reading, Dr. J. Worthington, Jonathon Wilson, and others. The improvements are three messuages, two barns, wagon house, and other buildings. This farm is well calculated for two small farms of about 80 acres each, having necessary buildings on either, and also a fine young bearing apple orchard of engrafted fruits commodious to both. they have likewise a number of ingrafted cherry, plumb, &c. A never failing stream of water passing through either. Few lands can boast of better quality, or more pleasant and healthy situation.

No. 2. A Farm of 53 acres and 110 perches of Land situate in Byberry Township, at about two miles distant from Smithfield, bounded by lands of William Walton, James Carter, Esq. Jesse Walmsley, and the Pequenack creek. This is land of a good quality, having thereon a stone dwelling, with a kitchen adjoining, a frame barn, a well of water and pump near the door; also, several never failing streams of water pass through it. It has also a large proportion of good Timber Land, of hickory, chesnut, white oak, &c. and has likewise a handsome young ingrafted apple orchard.

No. 3. Contains 111 1-2 acres of land of good quality, situate in Byberry Township, [near Smithfield]—bounded by lands of Caspar Roads, Elizabeth Vansant, Robert Manson and others, and also, fronting the Newtown Road—a small tenement and barrack are thereon erected; a spring of water near the door, also a never failing stream of water passes through the same. There are also on said land a few bearing apple trees.

No. 4. Eight acres and 86 perches of very good land in Montgomery County, [about 1 1-2 miles from Smithfield]—bounded by lands late of John Hoagland, and by James Dyer and others, and by the Horsham Road—a small portion thereof is timber land of chesnut hickory, &c.

No. 5. Six acres and 108 perches of land, [about half a mile from Smithfield]—bounded by lands of Caspar Roads, Moses Depue, James Vansant and others; about 2 3 thereof is excellent timber land and the remainder arable of good quality.

No. 6. A small lot with a stone and frame messuage thereon erected, also a frame Store, situate at the cross roads in Smith field. This has been occupied as a store for several years past, and is well calculated for that business, and is so good a stand for business as any in those parts. The stone and frame houses are both commodious dwellings, being suitable for the accommodation of two families.

No. 7. A handsome building lot of one acre, fronting on the turnpike road in Smithfield, aforesaid—a frame barn and well of water are thereon, also several apple and cherry trees.

No. 8. A lot of half an acre and 13 perches of land, fronting said turnpike road in Smithfield aforesaid—bounded by lands of James Vansant. A small tenement thereon erected and a well of water near the door, with a few fruit trees.

No. 9. One acre of land near the Bucks and Philadelphia county line [at the distance of about 1 1-2 miles from Smithfield]—bounded by Michael Stevens and others. There is thereon a fine quarry of building stone—several ample trees are thereon.

It is thought unnecessary to say further concerning the aforesaid property, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will view for themselves. Any person wishing to purchase may, however, receive every information to give thereto, by calling on either of the subscribers at their residences—one at the cross roads in Smithfield aforesaid, and the other in Montgomery county, about three miles distant. Attendance and conditions at sale.

JOHN CLAYTON,

CHARLES DYER,

Executors to the Estate of John Dyer, deceased.

September 30, 1830.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to call on the subscribers and settle off their accounts by the first of December next to save costs, and those having demands against said Estate are required to bring them forward. oct 2—4t

Painters' Finding Store,

No. 21 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

THE Subscribers on opening their COLOUR STORE, containing nothing apparently new, wish to observe, that in the manner of conducting, they depend for encouragement from those whom it concerns; to explain which, they deem it necessary to submit the following observations to Artists, Amateurs, &c. &c.

It is a well known fact, that nearly all our Painters are in the habit of grinding and preparing their own Colours, which, when the time of professional men is taken into consideration, adds greatly to the expense, besides rendering their hands for hours incompetent to the steady prosecution of their studies; and all this loss and trouble is owing to their want of confidence in others for the duly preparing such materials on whose qualities their reputation is often times hazarded. To obviate this difficulty and insure the confidence of all the profession, the undersigned have opened their FINDING STORE, with a determination to execute all orders with the strictest attention in the fitness and quality of the materials, and fidelity in grinding of colours ere preparing them for use.

Painters, Amateurs, &c. residing at a distance, may rely on the strict execution of their orders, however small, with such fidelity as to supersede the necessity of their journeying to town for every little matter their pursuits occasionally require.

As the materials are selected and the concerns superintended by an Artist who *feelingly knows what is wanted,* and whose ambition to please is at least equal to any pecuniary motive, will, it is hoped, ensure confidence and approbation.

Advice on the selection of materials, colours, &c. will be readily imparted to customers, so as to prevent their "paying too dear for a whistle."

Actuated by such principles, we submit *them* to a candid and discerning public, in hopes of meeting with that encouragement that shall constitute us their useful and humble servants.

JAS. W. WILLIAMS,

JAS. S. GLASCOE.

N. B. They keep also for sale, all the colours for House Painting, dry or ground in oil, with an assortment of Window Glass, of all sizes, wholesale and retail.

oct 2—1f

PUBLIC SALE.

J. Gatchel & R. M. Sexton, Auctioneers,

NO. 10 Decatur Street, running South from Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, in the rear of the Arcade.

On Thursday morning, 28th October, at 10 o'clock, (and will continue until sold,) at the Nursery of Mr. John Evans, on New Front, above Reach street, Kensington, upwards of 50,000 Fruit, Forest and Evergreen Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c. 40,000 of which are White Italian Mulberries; 1,000 Hawthorns; 1,000 Maple Leaved, Ash, &c.

Catalogues of the above may be had at the Auction Store, on, or after the first day of October.

oct 2—4t

Wanted,

50 VEST MAKERS. None but first rate hands will be employed, and constant work will be given. Apply at No 36 Market street.

oct 2—3t

English Dunstables.

MRS. E. HENLEY

HAS just received, direct from England, a large assortment of Dunstable Straw Bonnets, of fashionable patterns, which are now on sale at her fashion b'le Straw Bonnet Manufactory and Millinery Store, No. 4 North Second street. oct. 2—3t

A lady who has arrived at the age of 34 and has now grown weary of a single life, would be happy to unite her fate to some widower or bachelor of suitable and corresponding years not exceed'g 40. The gentleman must be of a moral character, uniting to piety, respectable profession, agreeable person, intelligent mind; and it is highly necessary that his circumstances should be easy, fortune would be of no objection, as the lady's fortune is but small; her person and face agreeable, her mind cultivated and her disposition amiable. If this should meet the attention of a gentleman who has the same desire and possesses these qualifications, letters addressed to E. C. T. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, will be attended to. E. C. T.

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Catalogues of the above may be had at the Auction Store, on, or after the first day of October.

oct 2—4t

THOMAS S. TUCKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he continues at his old established stand, No. 19 North Third street, the Tailoring and Habit making in all their branches, and that he is prepared to furnish to his former friends and others who may favor him with their orders

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of excellent quality, which he will make up on reasonable terms.

Also, on hand a general assortment of fancy articles viz. Gloves, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. oct. 2—3t*

TRI-COLOURED Cockades & Badges

TO be had at C. McKARAHER'S Ribbon, Silk, and Fancy Store, No. 27 North Second street, opposite Christ Church. oct 2—1t

ALMANACK.

1830. OCTOBER.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
2 SATURDAY....	6 ..	5 15	2 16	
3 SUNDAY.....	6 15	5 47	2 59	
4 MONDAY.....	6 16	5 45	3 41	
5 TUESDAY....	6 17	5 44	4 27	
6 WEDNESDAY..	6 17	5 42	5 15	
7 THURSDAY...	6 18	5 41	6 9	
8 FRIDAY.....	6 20	5 39	7 11	

MARRIED,

On Monday evening, the 27th instant, by the Rev. M. M. Carll, Mr. SIMON ESWEITZER, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Smith, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Z. Fuller, Mr. WILLIAM CALDERHEAD, to Miss MARGARET McPHERSON, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 19th inst. by Britton Evans, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM BARKER, to Miss ELIZABETH INSKEEP, both of Southwark.

On the 23d inst. at Hamilton Ville, by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. JOHN McAFEE, to Miss JULIAN HUGHES, both of Chester county, Pa.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 23d, 1830, by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. ALEXANDER E. DOUGHERTY, of the city of Philadelphia, to Miss CAROLINE M. HEVENINGHAM, of London, England.

On Monday evening, Sept. 27th, 1830, by the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, Mr. JOSEPH HALL, of Salem, N. Jersey, to Miss JANE E. WHELLDEN, of Cape May, N. Jersey.

At Bristol, Pa. on Second day evening, the 27th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Burton, Esq. EDWARD SWAIN, M. D. to SARAH S., daughter of Joseph Parry, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.

On Monday evening the 20th instant, by the Rev. John Smith, Mr. SAMUEL P. CROPPER, to Miss ELIZA LACKEY, both of this city.

At Port Mahon 16th of July, inst. R. RIDGEWAY, of the U. S. Navy, to the SENORITA MARIA RUIL, eldest daughter of George T. Ladsele, Esq U. S. Consul at that place.

On Thursday evening last, at Germantown, by the Rev. Albert Helfenstein, Mr. JOHN SHELMERDINE to Miss CATHARINE OAKLEY.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. WILLIAM MIZONE, to Miss MATILDA NELSON, all of this city.

At Washington, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Hawley, Lieut. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, of the U. S. Army, to Miss FRANCES W. MUNROE, youngest daughter of Thomas Munroe, Esq.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. JOHN G. SMITH, to Miss HANNAH SALSBURY, all of this city.

In this city, by the Reverend Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. GEORGE W. DAVIS, of Chester county, to Miss HANNAH RANDEL, of Roxborough township.

On Tuesday evening, 21st inst. by Nicholas Ealing, Esq. JOHN SEYMOUR, Esq. of Virginia, to the amiable Miss LYDIA ANN HOTZ, daughter of Mr. Daniel Hotz, of Penn Township.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev Wm. E. Ashton, Mr JAMES McCREY, of Cape May, to Miss MARY ANN MULFORD, of Salem, New Jersey.

On Tuesday the 28th inst. by William Milnor, Esq. Mayor, Mr. JAMES G. COE, to Miss REBECCA G. HALL, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, August 5th, by the Rev. W. Force, Mr. JOHN MICHAEL, to Miss ANN LAWRENCE, all of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. M'Lenahan, Mr. RICHARD MANDRY, of Philadelphia, to Miss JANE RUFF, of Trenton.

On Wednesday evening, 22d inst. by the Rev. John R. Dodge, Mr. GEORGE WARNER, to JULIA ANN HUSTON, all of Philadelphia.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, Sept. 30, 1830, Mrs. MARGARET McFARLAND. Her friends, and the friends of her son-in-law, Charles and John S. Furey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 101 Spruce street, on Saturday, [this afternoon,] at 3 o'clock, P. M.

On the 5th of September, at his residence in Hockley Township, JONAH SUPLEE, in the 69th year of his age, after a short but severe illness. The deceased was an exemplary, honest, sober and industrious man; in his family he was affectionate and kind, and his loss to them will be irreparable. He bore a suffering illness with Christian submission, and through the merits of that Saviour upon whom all his hope was placed, is, we trust, mercifully gathered to the rest that remaineth for the people of God.

"Blessed are they whose souls are pure,
Their sufferings past, their glory's sure."

On the 26th inst. EDWARD FREYMUTH, son of Benjamin E. Freymuth, in the 19th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, 28th inst. MARY E. CRAGG, infant daughter of D. Cragg.

Yesterday morning, the 29th inst. after a severe and lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, CAROLINE ELIZABETH LONGSTRETH, daughter of J. G. Longstreth, aged 21 years. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 20 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

At New Orleans, on the 24th August, of the yellow fever, WILLIAM HENRY NEWMAN, Printer, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 20th year of his age.

On Monday evening, the 13th inst. after a long and severe illness, Mrs. BARBARA METTS, aged [illegible] years 2 months and 2 days.

On the 7th August, at Port Spain, Island of Trinidad, Mr. NOBLE C. NELSON, youngest son of Mr. Noble Caldwell Nelson, of Kingsing.

On Tuesday evening 28th inst. SARAH ANN, daughter of Dr. Fisher J. Snow, aged 2 years and 6 months.

At the residence of her father, Thomas Cadwalader, Esq. Germantown, on the 14th inst. MARY REBECCA M'DUFFIE, consort of the Hon George M'Duffie, and daughter of Richard Singleton, Esq.

On the 24th inst. at West Fallowfield, Chester county, ANN, wife of John Gibbs, Esq. in the 45th year of her age.

On the 14th inst. in the county of Hanover, Virginia, at the advanced age of 87 years, Mrs. LUCY NELSON, widow of the distinguished Revolutionary patriot, Gen. Thomas Nelson, of Virginia. Mrs. Nelson left at the time of her death, 116 Descendants living.

On the 25th inst. SOPHIA MAKINS, after a severe and lingering illness.

In Washington City, on Wednesday morning, the 22d inst. after a short illness, MICHAEL RILEY Blacksmith, a native of the County of Cavin, Ireland, but for many years a resident of Philadelphia and New York.

At Quincy, Mass. on Sunday evening last, EMELY daughter of John Marston, Esq. of that place; the deceased has left, as well at Quincy and its neighborhood as in this city, an extensive circle of relations and friends to mourn her early departure; a prey to that scourge of our south, pulmonary affection. Her sufferings were protracted and severe; but their termination, a cheerless scene of the commencement of that rest which remains for the people of God.

At New Orleans, 31st ult of yellow fever, HENRY D. NEWTON, aged 17, a native of the city of New York

At Sterling, [Mass.] ABIGAIL HOLCOMB, relict of the late Rev. Reuben Ells; she left among other legacies—for American Board of Com. for Foreign Missions, $400; American Home Missionary Society, $400, American Education Society, $400; Ministerial Fund of First Parish in Boylston, $250.

On Friday, the 17th inst. in the 31st year of his age, Mr. BENJAMIN WITHEY HOGBEN, eldest son of the late Capt. Benjamin Hogben.

At Smith's Creek, in the Parish of Sussex, King's county, N. B. on the 13th of August, Mrs. JANE McILWAN, in the 104th year of her age, retaining her faculties till within two months of her decease. She lived during the reign of three Kings, and to hear of the fourth being seated on the throne of Great Britain.

On Monday afternoon, 19th inst. WILLIAM, son of Thomas Croft, aged 10 years and 2 months.

At New Orleans, on the 1st instant, of yellow fever, after an illness of three days, CHESTER HOLMES, merchant, aged 43 years, formerly of Middletown, Connecticut.

At New York, on the 11th inst. Dr. JOHN P. GERARDT, in the 58th year of his age.

At Allentown, Pa. CHARLES I. HUTTER, Esq. editor of the Independent Republican, and late Prothonotary of Lehigh county.

On the 15th inst. JOHN STEIDINGER, a veteran of the Revolution, in his 76th year.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. MARIA HERSTER, aged 84 years and 22 days.

At his residence, in the village of New Holland, Lancaster county, on Saturday night last, after a severe illness of several weeks, ISAAC KILMAKER, Esq in the 73d year of his age. The deceased was one of the wealthiest and most respectable men in that county.

At New Orleans, on the 30th ult. WILLIAM WIRTZ, late from New York.

Wednesday morning, at his residence in Roxborough, Mr. MICHAEL CONRAD, in the 78th year of his age.

On Monday evening, the 27th inst. after a long and severe illness, Mrs. BARBARA METTS, aged 74 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Near Fayetteville, N. C. on the 13th inst. Mrs. MARY CORBETT. It is said she died for want of attention and the common necessaries of life, notwithstanding she had grown children, whom every proper feeling of humanity should have prompted to discharge their duty to their widowed mother.

At his residence in Bladen county, on the 11th inst. Mr. RICHARD SINGLETARY, in the 77th year of his age.—He died with was suddenly so down, having fallen down in the yard, and died before his family could get him into the house. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. For the last 55 years he has been an orderly member of the Baptist Church. He was an affectionate husband and parent.

COMMUNICATION.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city are informed, that R. SEGO SEGAL has removed his WRITING ACADEMY to the south west corner of Sixth and Race streets, opposite Franklin Square, where he will teach his new system of Mercantile Penmanship in a superior style, and with double the facility of any other system in the Union. This system is calculated not only for a superior mercantile hand, clerks of record, law yers, &c., but for a lady's letter hand, and for persons who write in a cramped style, as well as for persons of tremulous persons, to write a free, easy, and particularly a light hand. Many persons have acquired it in five lessons, of one hour each; but the subscriber wishes the students to write from twelve to thirty lessons, that the hand may be permanently established, and the writing be straight without lines.

N. B. His rooms are open from 10, A. M to 4, P. M. Ladies write in separate rooms.

BOOK KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed his new Treatise on Book Keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by Merchants and Bookkeepers of the first class. His system and perfect mercantile manner of Instruction enables his students to acquire in from ten to twenty lessons generally, a superior knowledge of that science, together with his new form of Books, and an unerring *Rule for Dr. and Cr.*

☞ *EVENING CLASSES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, are now open.* oct 2—4t

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intends offering at public sale on seventh day, the 23d of tenth month next, that valuable Farm on which he recently resided, situated in the county of Bucks, township of Lower Wakefield, on the road leading from Newtown to Taylor's-Ville, three miles from the former, and four from the latter, (and within about 2½ miles of the Delaware division of the Penn sylvania Canal,) adjoining lands of David H. Taylor, James M. Torbert, and others. This farm is handsomely situated, and may be improved to please the man of leisure, or profit the man of business. It contains about one hundred and forty acres, about thirty of which is under thrifty timber, the remainder arable, of a good natural quality, and now in a tolerably productive state. There have been about four thousand bushels of Lime put on it within the last four years—This farm is conveniently divided into small fields, with a lane running through near the middle of it, for the convenience of cattle going to water from either field at their pleasure, which renders it convenient for a dairying or grazing farm, the whole of which, or nearly so, is under good fence. The improvements are a two-story stone house, with two rooms on a floor, with a stone kitchen adjoining; stone wash and spring house, over a never failing spring of excellent water; stone chair and wagon house, with corn crib and hog pen adjoining; stone barn, 45 feet by 25 feet; two bay houses, 50 by 16 feet each, with other out buildings. Any person disposed to view this property previous to the day of sale, will be showed the same by application to John Chamberlin, residing thereon, or David H. Taylor, adjoining.

Conditions at time of sale.

CHARLES CADWALLADER.

9th month, 27th, 1830.

N. B. The above property will be sold entire or divided into two parts, as may best suit purchasers.

oct 2—3t

TRANSMITTING MACHINE,

SAMUEL SLATER'S

Patent Threshing and Fanning Machine.

THIS highly valuable and improved Machine is now offered to the public for inspection and criticism, at the South West Corner

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

"OLD IRON SIDES."

Ay! pull her tattered ensign down,
Long has it waved on high,
And many a heart has danced to see
That banner in the sky;
Beneath it rung the battle shout
And burst the cannon's roar—
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more.

Her deck once red with heroes' blood,
Where knelt the vanquished foe,
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood
And waves were white below,
No more shall feel the conqueror's tread,
Or know the victor's Lyre;
The harpies of the shore shall pluck
The eagle of the sea!

Oh, better that her shattered bulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep
And there should be her grave;
Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the God of storms—
The lightning and the gale! H.

The following beautiful lines are the production of the gifted but unfortunate Irish Dermody, at the early age of eleven years:

Bright is the star that opes the day,
Bright the mid moon's refulgent ray;
Bright on yon hill the sunny beam,
Bright the blue mirror of the stream,
Bright the gay twinkling fires above,
Brighter the eyes of her I love.

Soft the rich meadow's velvet green,
Where cowslip tufts are early seen;
Soft the young eygnet's downy breast,
Or down that lines the linnet's nest;
Soft the smooth plumage of the dove,
Softer the breast of her I love.

Sweet the woodbine's fragrant twine,
Sweet the ripe burden of the vine;
The pea-blossom sweet that scents the air,
The rose but sweet beyond compare,
Sweeter the perfume of yonder grove,
Sweeter the lips of her I love.

To match her grace, with idle pain
Through nature's stores I search in vain;
All that is bright, and soft, and sweet,
Does in her form concentred meet.

SHREWD ANSWER.—A late municipal Judge in Boston, as famous for his ready wit, as for the lowness of his stature, was one day walking with five or six gentleman of unusual height. "Well Judge, how do you feel, walking among so many tall fellows!" said one of his companions. "How do I feel, replied the Judge; "why, I feel like four pence ha'penny among six cents.

FORGETFUL MINISTER.—The Rev. Mr. Parker, of Provincetown, had been for years in the habit of praying for the British Government; but at the period of the eventful American Revolution, he, together, with most other clergyman of that time, was zealously opposed to the oppressive measures of England; however, by a strange absence of mind, he, one Sabbath, long after America had been declared independent, continued his usual prayer, "We beseech thee to bless the King, the Queen, and all the Royal Family,"—then pausing, with evident embarrassment and vexation, he added, "Pshaw! pshaw! it was the Continental Congress I mean!"

Knickerbocker.

THE MUSQUITOES.

Is our house grown Cawdor!—*Shakspeare.*

Should some inquisitive being, like "The Devil on Two Sticks," an agreeably set to work by Le Sage, take it into his head to unroof the houses in this city betwixt the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, how think ye, sage reader, would he find the people employed? In saying their prayers, doubtless. Not so, reader, but in killing musquetoes;—the whole population of New York engaged for one hour every night in a war of extermination against the musquetoes, at least as many as are to be found in each one's room.

What a sublime spectacle!—two hundred thousand persons engaged at the same moment in killing musquetoes! What unanimity of sentiment, feeling and action! The people of New York are accused of [illegible] What greater unanimity can there possibly be, than that of the whole population of a place animated at the same moment, by the same feelings and views, and engaged in the same employment?

If any reader be inclined to doubt this, let him engage the assistance of Le Sage's Diable Boiteaux, remove the roofs, and satisfy himself. He will find the people, after having retired to their rooms, busily employed, some in one mode, some in another, in putting to death the twanging, trumpeting, and blood thirsty enemies of their repose. They attack them on the walls and ceiling, sometimes with the blaze of a candle; sometimes with a handkerchief or towel, so folded as to give a deadly blow; sometimes with the heel of a shoe; and sometimes with the naked palm of the hand. And so numerous are the slaughtered foes, in one way or other stuck to the walls and ceilings, that they present a horribly spotted appearance, sufficient, one would think, to serve as an effectual warning to their murderous survivors. But nothing can deter them. There is no peace, no repose, while a living musquetoo is left in the room.

TEA PARTY.—At a tea party, where some Cantabs happened to be present, after the dish had been handed round, the lady who presided over the tea equipage, 'hoped the tea was good.' 'Very good, indeed, madam,' was the general reply, till it came to the turn of one of the Cantabs to speak, who, between truth and politeness, shrewdly observed—'That the *tea* was *excellent*, but the *water* was *smokey*.

MISTAKES OF THE PRESS.—It sometimes happens that an error marked in a proof sheet is made a worse error by the corrector; of this we have recently had an example which is worth noticing: Reading the proof of the interesting anecdotes of the late occurences in Paris, by a correspondent of the London Herald, we came to this passage (in the humorous account of the cabriolet driver)—"He lost his head and charged the gend'armes *en barriere* with his miserable old horse." "Lost his head!" we exclaimed, "how could he charge the gen d'arms then?" Boy.—"It's so in the copy, sir." "No matter, it is certainly wrong." And we dashed out the word *head* and wrote *mind*, very legibly in the margin, thinking it rather more reasonable at least; but we were not a little vexed next day to find, instead of our correction, that the old soldier had lost neither his head nor his mind, but only his *mind*—the blundering *devil* having mistaken an *m* for a *to*.

A Our Borough not long since boasted among other curiosities of the biped race, a genius who held a sort of a pedling auction every day at the foot of Market Square, and who afforded much amusement by his broad Yorkshire dialect, and quizzical appearance; he had, moreover, but one eye, though it enabled him to see as far as most folks who have two. He was holding forth one day as usual, to a motley crowd, and occasionally throwing in a penny worth of small wit, to invite a bid for his wares—"Coom, gentlemen coom, bid quick, for I'm sleepy and wannt to go hucam and tank a nap; I didn't get but half a night's rest last night." "Blast you," said a sailor in the crowd, "what should a one eyed lubber like you want with more than half a night's sleep!"—*Norfolk Herald.*

BALLOON SLEEVES.—A few weeks ago, when the rage for wearing enormous sleeves was in its height, a lady arrived by one of the steamboats, with shoulders more than usually humid. Green's balloon was but a type to these fashionable enormities in the millinery art. One of that officious class of persons called tidewaiters, expressed a strong inclination to examine the shoulders of her ladyship's gown. This caused her to frown and blush; but the officer was obdurate, and insisted upon a search being made, when, after a considerable resistance, he liberated ten gallons of Highland whiskey from the sleeves of her gown, carefully stowed away in sheep's bladders. The lady must have felt much lighter after this deliverance.

SPIDERS.—Professor Weber, of Leipsic, states that he watched a little spider as it was constructing its web between two trees. The three principal points to which it was attached, formed, as usual, an equilateral triangle. The two upper threads were fixed to the trunks of the trees; but not finding a point to fix the lower upon, the spider suspended from its extremity a little pebble, by way of counterpoise. The pebble being heavier than the animal, kept the web perfectly extended.—A curious paper was lately read at the Paris Academy of Sciences on the construction of a spider's nest in earth. This spider is a native of Corsica. The nest is in the form of a wall, two inches deep, and six lines in width. The interior is lined with fine web, and the top is furnished with a kind of lid, with hinges, which shuts when the insect is in. This lid, which is composed of earth and web, consists of upwards of forty layers.

MACKLINIANA.

THE ORIGINAL MACBEATH.—Tom Walker, as he was constantly called, (the so much celebrated original Macheath in the Beggar's Opera,) was well known to Macklin, both on and off the stage. He was a young man, rather rising in the middle or parts of comedy, when the following accident brought him out in Macbeath. Quin was first designed for this part, who barely sung well enough to give a convivial song in company, which, at that time of day, was an almost an indispensable claim in every performer; and on this account did not much relish the business; the high reputation of Gay, however, and the critical junto who supported him, made him drudge through two rehearsals. On the close of the last, Walker was observed humming some of the songs behind the scenes, in a tone and liveliness of manner which took their notice. Quin had heard of this circumstance to get rid of the part, and exclaimed, 'Ay, there's a man who is much more qualified to do you justice than I am.' Walker was called on to make the experiment; and Gay, who instantly saw the difference, accepted him as the hero of his piece.

THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.—Mr. Gay wrote all, or the greatest part of this opera at the Duke of Queensbury's, in the summer-house, which is something like a cavern on the side of a bank at Amesbury. The duke and duchess were great friends to learned and ingenuous men, particularly to the late celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot. At that period, the duchess thought herself slighted at court, and had desisted attending the drawing-room. Miss Arbuthnot and Mr. Gay were almost constantly with her; and, I believe, to gratify the duchess, he touched on the modes of the court, and Miss Arbuthnot knowing many old Scotch and English songs, collected the most proper airs, and Gay wrote in suitable measure for them: so they had no need of a musician to compose new tunes.

The whole money received for the sixty-two nights of his opera was 31,120*l.* 11*s.*, and one night, making the sixty-three, for a benefit, 168*l.* 10*s.*

YOUNG MACKLIN.—I was informed, nearly fifty years since, by an elderly gentleman who was born and bred in Dublin, that Macklin had been a shoe-boy (i. e. a blacker of shoes) at the college in Dublin, and was a waiter or marker at a gaming-table, where his common appellation was Cursed Charley.

HYPERBOLY, THE ORIGINAL PEACHUM.—In this character Hyperbly adopted the very dress of Jonathan Wild—a black coat, scarlet waistcoat with broad gold lace, velvet breeches, white silk rolled up stockings, gartered under the knees with black straps, square-toed shoes, white flowing wig, laced hat, silver-hilted sword, &c. Shuter followed his example. He, Wild, was hanged in 1725.

THE THREE-SONS IN-LAWS—acted at Covent-Garden one night only, Nov. 28th, 1767, and not printed: Macklin seemed to acquiesce in the withdrawal, saying, in his strong manner, 'I believe the audience are right; there's geography in humour as well as in morals, which I had not previously considered.'

In rehearsing this piece, Macklin took infinite pains to instruct a young actor in his part, who, having to pronounce 'Lady Kissingcud,' did it as differently from what the veteran expected, that he could not help exclaiming, in an angry tone, 'What trade are you, sir?' The performer answered, 'Sir, I am a gentleman.' 'Then,' rejoined he, 'stick to that, sir: for you will never be an actor.'

MACBETH AS MACBETH.—The spunks on this occasion were innumerable; the following being short, is given as a specimen:—

I learned to night almost more than I knew.
There's nothing serious in mortality but the loss of fame.
No man but Macbeth is here. I'll wonder death,
If such I cannot be as I am Macbeth.
No more [illegible] children's fall,
[illegible] conquered [illegible] Macbeth and all.

* Quin performed the part of Macbeth for his own benefit on Tuesday, March 25, 1746, which produced 112*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* in money—tickets, 63*l.* 16*s.*

From the Bellows Falls Intelligencer.

The "living skeleton," who has been exhibiting himself in different parts of the Union, passed through this village last week on his way to Philadelphia, whence he is to sail for Europe. We understand that the gentleman who accompanies him, has engaged to pay him $40,000 for the privilege of exhibiting him two years, on condition that he should make a deduction of $500 for every pound of flesh which he might gain. Now, if he does not grow *fat*, he cannot grow *poor!*

The world, like the individual, flourishes in youth, rises to strength in manhood, falls into decay in age; and the ruins of an empire are like the decrepid frame of an individual, except that they have some tints of beauty which nature bestows upon. The sun of civilization arose in the East, advanced towards the West, and is now at its meridian; in a few centuries more it will probably be seen sinking below the horizon even in the new world, and there will be left darkness only where there is a bright light, deserts of sand where there were populous cities, and stagnant morasses where the green meadow or the bright cornfield once appeared.

NOVEL CORRESPONDENCE.—A singular correspondence has commenced in Boston, between 'the living who are yet alive,' and the unborn of the third generation yet to come. The circumstances are as follows: At the late Centennial celebration in Boston, after the procession had been dismissed, Gen. William Sullivan, Chief Marshal, wrote a letter to his *successor*, which he enclosed, together with his TRUNCHEON, in a roll of parchment, and sealing it securely, he directed it in the following manner:—

The CHIEF MARSHAL of the
Centennial Celebration, 17th September, 1830,
To the CHIEF MARSHAL of the 17th
September, 1930.

The package was delivered to the Mayor, with a request that he would cause it to be preserved, and transmitted as directed. Mr. Sullivan has also suggested to the proper authorities, that an Iron or Tin chest should be procured, and placed in a secure and safe situation, in which as many memorials of the day should be deposited as can be procured, including every thing that may be of interest to those who shall live indeed whilst we live only in the memory."

ENORMOUS GOOSEBERRY TREE.—It is mentioned in an English paper that there is, in the gardens of Dr. Bright, in Derbyshire, England, a gooseberry tree of the amazing breadth of fifty-eight feet. It has been planted thirty years, and is of the Dutch red kind. A single branch of the parent tree measured forty-five feet in length.

Vegetable Extract.—In the north of France an excellent extract of the herbs used in soups and broths is made by boiling them very slowly with a sufficient quantity of salt, and afterwards evaporating the fluid. A little of this extract, dissolved with gum arabic in hot water, is said to make capital soup.

James Gowen's Wine Store.

No. 60 South Third Street, corner of Dock st.

AT this establishment may always be found a large supply of the purest Wines for family use, and special purposes, viz:

Old *Genuine Madeira, free from* impurities.
Pale and Brown Sherries, the *best* expression of the grape, and free of acids.
Old Port Wines, of descriptions that can always be relied on for medical purposes, such quality as *Physicians* and *Invalids* may use with the greatest confidence.

Also, Pure Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and other *family* and *table* Wines, at very *moderate prices*. From the opportunities J. GOWEN has, and the pains he takes in procuring *genuine* Wines, he takes leave to recommend his establishment to the attention of those who use *pure, unadulterated* Wines. Apply as above. july 17—tf

THE GREATEST NATURAL LIVING

CURIOSITY

Ever Exhibited in America.

THE UNICORN; OR, ONE HORNED

RHINOCEROS.

THE RHINOCEROS is a native of Asia Africa, and several islands of the Indian Ocean. He is inferior to no animal in size, although lower on account of the shortness of his legs than the Elephant. The length of the Rhinoceros is usually twelve feet, and the circumference of his body nearly equal to his length. His nose is armed with a formidable weapon, being a horn from two to three feet in length, very hard and solid, with which he defends himself from every adversary, even the Lion, Tiger and Elephant stand a contest with him. His body and limbs are covered with a skin so hard that he fears neither the claws of the Tiger nor the proboscis of the Elephant, and will even resist the force of a musket ball. It is of a blackish colour, and forms itself into folds at the neck, the shoulders and the crupper, by which his motion is facilitated. His head is large, ears long and erect, eyes small, and without activity. He possesses surprising strength, is totally untractable, and subject to paroxysms of fury which nothing can oppose. With the horn on his nose, he tears up trees, raises up heavy stones, and throws them behind him to a considerable distance. The Rhinoceros is a solitary animal, loves marshy grounds, and is fond of wallowing in the mire. He attains his full size at twenty years of age, and lives sixty or seventy years. The species is not numerous, and he is rarely taken alive, but never without much hazard. He feeds on the coarse of herbs and roots, and is fond of sugar cane and all kinds of grain. His flesh is eaten, and much relished by the natives of India and Africa.

The Rhinoceros now exhibiting in this city was taken at the foot of one of the Himalaya mountains, near a branch of the Ganges, in May, 1829, when he was judged to be about three months old; sent to a Rajah or native Prince in Calcutta, about the first of August, 1829, from which it was purchased in January, 1830, and landed in Boston 9th May last. He eats voraciously all kinds of vegetable food, and drinks about half a barrel of water daily.

ALSO,

A pair of MOCOS ANIMALS, not treated of in Natural History, nor ever before seen in this country.—They are beautifully variegated with black and white spots, and well deserving the inspection of the curious.

The above animals are now being exhibited in this city, at No. 68 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, a few doors below the Philadelphia Bank.

Hours of admission, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 P. M. till 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents—Children half price.

sep 18—3t

MERINO CLOTHS.

LATELY received, an assortment of Paris merino cloths, of the first quality, and most choice and desirable colors. Also, English merino, of various colors. A few pieces of extra quality poogee; Nankin Canton and Italian crapes; French chintz, of new patterns; superior British chintz, of an entire new style, yard wide—with an assortment of other fall chintzes, black, double levantine, Italian mantua, florence gros de nap and colored carpetings, Egyptian, Chillian Ponchos, Thibet and Prussian shawls, of various sizes and colors; gauze, 3-4 and 5-4 cashmere and barege de laine, embroidered and other fancy belts, guard ribbons, head purses, super black mitts, with black sewing, ladies super white kid long gloves and mitts, gentlemen's white and gloves, children's colored long and short kid gloves and mitts, raw silk hose and half hose—with a general assortment of other gloves, mitts and hosiery.

Also, green barege veils, lawn, linen, cambric and jaconet, Irish linen, tucked lace edgings, bobbinet insertings, plain wide bobbinet lace, and plain and figured bobbinet quilling; ribbons, sewing silk, narrow silk braiding, gauze, crape lisse, on cloths, green baize. A large assortment of flannels, sattinet, Canton flannel, white glazed muslin, crash, Russia diaper, furniture dimity, bee-hive, percaline, spider and daisy buttons, valencia, silk and Marseilles vestings, &c. &c.

Also, a few dress patterns of French ginghams, narrow stripe pink, blue, &c.

WILTBERGER & LYBRAND,
sep 18—3t* 48 South Second street.

ART OF SINGING.

EDGAR, No. 68 South Fourth street, has just received the Art of Singing, as taught by T. Cooke, one of the Philharmonic Society and Royal Academy of Music, Director of the Music to the Theatre Royal Lane, and Professor of Singing at Warwick street Chapel, London. The above work is highly recommended by the principal members of the profession in Europe and America, as being the very best on the Art of Singing now known.

There are many new songs published in this city, from time to time, possessing considerable interest, but there are none will be found to possess more interest or merit, and deserving of more attention, than the following collection of

NEW SONGS

Knight with the Snowy Plume, Dear Native Home, Henry who adores thee; Oh, why hast thou taught me? I'm a gay and gentle sprite; She never blam'd him, never, Never came, came he; My bark shall tempt the waves no more, Vestapee's Evening Hymn, No no, I never will marry; Greek Leader, Song of Chatelier, Mexicana or Montezuma, Our Friendship, Little Snow Bird; When eyes are beaming; Rieca's Daughter; Merry Cantinet.

The above songs are on fine different colored papers and in a stylish typography that accompanies each song. No. 1 contains a collection of new Music for the flute, on colored paper, and an assortment of Guitar and Violin Strings.

sep 18—6

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,

HAS just received a large supply of Drab Habit Cloths and Coatings, also, Circassian, and 6-4 English and French Merinos, White Merino Shawls, and Silk Cashmere do., a few Silk Damask Merino Long and Square Shawls, Fine Furniture Dimity and Rich Furniture Chintzes, with a complete assortment of other furnishing articles.

Also, Heavy Table Linens of superior quality, suitable for boarding houses or steam boats

s. pl. 18—6t* No. 31 South Second street.

Worthy of Attention.

SUPERIOR COAL LAND FOR SALE

388 ACRES, situate in Sugar Loaf Township, Luzern county, Pennsylvania, seven miles from Beaver Meadow, three from Conyngham Town, and two from the Canal, seventeen miles from Mauch Chunk; the mine has been opened for inspection; the quality of the coal is equal if not superior to the celebrated Beaver Meadow. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, a first rate saw mill, &c. The title is unquestionable; the contemplated rail road will pass through the eastern part of the above tract, which must make it one of the most valuable lots ever offered for sale in Pennsylvania. For particulars, inquire of the proprietors,

SAMUEL SLATER,
243 North 3d street,
JOHN WEAVER,
S. W. corner of Callowhill and Juliana streets.
sept 18—tf

Journal and Works of Job Scott,

IN two vols., octavo, are now in the press, and it is expected will be ready for delivery about the close of the present year. Price to subscribers, three dollars.

Persons holding subscription papers, and those who may incline to furnish themselves with this valuable work, are requested to forward the names of subscribers, by an early conveyance, to

JOHN TOWNSEND,
No. 34 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.
9th mo. 25—co2t

DANCING SCHOOL.

M. BONNAFFON'S DANCING SCHOOL will open on Monday, the 11th of October next, at the Musical Fund Hall, Chesnut street. For parties and terms apply at the Hall. The subscription list to the COTILLION PARTIES is now opened.

sep 25—6t

SEMINARY,

Corner of Pine street and Union's Court, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

☞ Third Story. ☜

AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON intends to resume the duties of his SEMINARY on Monday next, 2nd August.

It is with emotions of the most lively sensibility that he acknowledges the many obligations of gratitude he is under for the liberal and highly respectable patronage received, and he is determined that no exertions on his part, shall be wanting to secure its continuance. By an early application seats may be obtained for a few additional pupils, who will be *carefully, thoroughly* and *systematically* instructed, in the various branches of an accomplished education. French and Spanish Languages by able professors.

EVENING SCHOOL

Will commence on the first Monday in October.

aug 21—tf

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

JUST published, a beautiful Engraving of "*Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple*," taken from West's celebrated Painting, accompanied with a suitable description.

For sale at Wm. H. Morgan & Son's Carving and Gilding Store, 259 Market street, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street. Price, colored 25 cents—plain 12½ cents. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. june 26—tf

Jefferson Medical College.

THE Lectures in the Medical Department of JEFFERSON COLLEGE will commence on the first Monday of November next, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The following is the order of the Faculty, viz:

Samuel Cooper Jenkins, M. D. on Anatomy.
John Eberle, M. D. on Materia Medica and Obstetrics.
Daniel Drake, M. D. on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George McClellan, M. D. on Surgery.
James Green, M. D. on Chemistry.
B. Rush Rhees, M. D. on Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of Women and Children.

SAMUEL McCLELLAN, Dean.

aug. 28—tf

CARPENTER'S SARATOGA POWDERS,

For making Congress Spring or Saratoga Waters' equal to that drank from the Springs.

THESE Powders are superior to the Seidlitz, being equally aperient, and at the same time possessing valuable tonic and chalybeate properties, and are consequently better adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions than any cathartic in use. There is no article of medicine ever introduced to public attention which has received in so short a period of time so high a degree of popularity, and which has been received with so general and almost universal satisfaction in so extensive a range of circulation. It is now scarcely twelve months since their first introduction in this city, in which time they have been sent to every city and most of the principal inland towns of the United States, and have given to all cases the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects, and have elicited from the faculty, and highly distinguished individuals in various places, voluntary acknowledgements of satisfaction, and decided expressions of high commendation upon their character and salubrious properties.

There is scarcely an individual in the United States who is not acquainted either by experience or report with the salutary effects of the Congress Spring at Saratoga. From thirty to fifty thousand persons annually visit these Springs, many from the remotest sections of the United States, and some from the West Indies and other foreign places. They have been found extremely useful in most complaints of the stomach, particularly in those where all other aperient medicines cannot be retained. They act as an aperient or alterative, and at the same time give tone and strength to the stomach and increase the digestive powers.

They are particularly valuable in dyspepsia and bilious diseases, and are conducive to health by acting as a tonic and imparting health to the constitution.

The water made with these powders possesses the same medicinal qualities, is as effectual in its operation and precise in taste, as that taken immediately from the springs. These powders are therefore recommended as a valuable remedy in all cases where the Saratoga Waters are prescribed. Manufactured and for sale only by GEO. W. CARPENTER,

At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia. jan. 18—6m

800 Reams Straw Paper,

THIS day received and for sale by S. POTTER, No. 23 Minor street. The subscriber having been appointed by Aaron Denman, Esq. Agent for the sale of Straw Paper Manufactured by him, gives notice that he has constantly on hand at mill prices, every description manufactured by that gentleman.

june 26—tf S. POTTER.

CHOLERA MORBUS & DIARRHOEA, *OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, CURED.*

A MEDICINE recently discovered which cures the above mentioned diseases with great certainty in from one to three hours, is sold by WM. BAKER, Druggist, No. 5 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents per bottle, sufficient to cure three persons.—Full proof of its surprising efficacy was made last season, certificates of which may be seen at the Drug store above named. As these diseases are the most prevalent and dangerous of disorders at this season, every family ought to be supplied, to guard against sudden attacks. june 12—6m

Northern Liberty Brush Manufactory,

NO 386 North Second street, opposite William Mettler's Hotel, Philadelphia. The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Machinery Brushes at the most reduced prices. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favours; and he hopes his moderate prices, the quality of the articles and strict attention to all orders, will ensure him a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed by the public.

july 3—1y THOMAS R. BAIRD.

PATENT FLY-NET,

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Military store in this City. The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colours to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public.

Apply to HENRY KORN,
aug 21 10—6m No. 22 North Third street.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Dr. T. White's Tooth Ache Drops,

CELEBRATED for the safe, speedy and effectual cure of Tooth Ache, without injury to the other teeth.

T. W. Dyott, M. L. Gordon, W. Biddle, S. P. Griffitts, T. Dugdale, W. Marriott, W. C. Poole, E. Townsend, G. Meller, S. Townsend, E. Garrigues, E. Needles, Christopher Marshall, John Hart & Son, Dr. Mayweg, John Gegee, Wm. N. Allen, Elijah Myers.

june 12—tf

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 168 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. nov. 7—1y

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease only and nothing else, called the PULMEL, wards it almost all cases; it has already cured or relieved 600 persons from Boston to New Orleans being taken internally and inhaled. It is a mild, fragrant and palatable vegetable preparation, susceptible of many forms to suit the various kinds of consumptions. Price One Dollar for 30 Doses; from 5 to 15 small bottles have effected a complete cure. The PULMIST, or Art to Cure the Consumption, has been published by the Proprietor, Dr. RAFINESQUE, Prof. of Medical History, &c. Price One Dollar. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs, curing by a new and very successful method. Ample consultations furnished on medical statements for $10. A Pamphlet given gratis to applicants.

The PULMEL and PULMIST sold by him at No. 42 North Eighth street, above Arch. Also, by Brown, Douglass, Garrigues, Harlan, Klett, Marshall, Reakirt, Scattergood, Varnall and other Druggists.

aug 14—tf

Factory Prices.

FRANCISVILLE GLASS COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

J. S. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 161 Chesnut Street.

Notice.

WANTED immediately, two good Moulders and one Pattern Maker—apply to

ALFRED JENKS, Bridesburg.

aug 28—6t*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consist of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold low for cash. Amongst which are gentlemen's best copper toed Boots for $2 50; ladies' everlasting slippers, for 87½ to $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

☞ Any description, made to measure, and warranted good. SAMUEL D. BREED,
sept 4—tf No. 8 North Sixth street.

WANTED,

TWO APPRENTICES to the Oak Coopering business, from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply to

JAMES LOUGHEAD,
At the Crooked Billet Wharf, at the foot of the first alley above Chesnut street aug 28—6t

ADAMS'

Patent Swell'd Beam Windlass Bedstead.

FOR SALE, at the corner of Third and Walnut street. The advantages of the Swelled Beam Bedstead are as follows:—First, its extreme simplicity in such that it cannot be put up wrong, any person may put it up or take it down without difficulty. Second, it has neither screw or lacing, and may be put up or taken down in one minute; can be moved at a fire as easily as any other piece of furniture. Third, its great advantage is the luxury of sweeping as tight as a drum head which is rendered so quick and easy by the Swelled Beam. This foundation of susceptibility and repose, this contrivance of neatness, taste and economy, may be seen at all hours of the day, as above. Also, a great variety of Boston Spring Seat Rocking Chairs. Upholstery work of every description executed with neatness, punctuality and despatch.

aug 21—6mo. JOHN HANCOCK & CO.

Wilmington Boarding School.

IN this Institution the abstract and physico-mathematical sciences are taught; also, the elementary and practical branches of the mathematics.

Under the first head are included, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Spherical Projections, Conics, Analytic and Descriptive Geometry, Fluxions, or the Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Optics, Physics, or Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Mechanics Celeste, or Physical Astronomy, and other branches not here enumerated.

Under the second head, Arithmetic, Surveying, Navigation, Lunars, Mensuration, and Practical Astronomy are comprehended.

In this Seminary, Lessons on Penmanship, Geography, the Globes, Lithography, English Grammar, Elocution, and Composition, are given.

A Course of Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, is annually exhibited to the students, and arrangements are made for lectures on Mineralogy and Botany.

Instructions are given, by competent Teachers, in the French, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and Greek Languages.

The school is furnished with a superior Astronomical and Philosophical Apparatus, and the students have access to a fine cabinet of minerals, and a good library.

The terms of admission (including boarding, washing and instruction) are, for the Mathematical and English Department, 150 dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance; and six dollars per quarter are added for each language to which any pupil may receive instruction.

The buildings connected with this establishment are large and from their high and airy situation, are well suited to insure the comfort and preserve the health of the pupils.

The vicinity of Wilmington is well calculated to promote or facilitate the study of Mineralogy and Botany, and for this reason it is highly interesting to the students in these sciences. The situation of this borough, for the salubrity of the air and varied beauty of the surrounding scenery, is well known, and as a suitable location for a Boarding School, it has long received the public esteem.

For further particulars reference may be made to

JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D. WILLIAM WHARTON, THOMAS M'CLINTOCK, JESSE W. NEWPORT, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL HICKS, ISAAC T. HOPPER, AARON LEGGETT, WILLET HICKS, New York.
VALENTINE HICKS, Long Island.
PHILIP E. THOMAS, Baltimore.
EDWARD STABLER, Alexandria, D. C.
ZIBA FERRIS, BENJAMIN FERRIS, ELI HILLIS, WM. GIBBONS, M. D. Wilmington, Del.—or to SAMUEL SMITH,
aug. 21—3m *Principal of the School.*

To Hatters.

TO RENT, a first rate Stand for conducting the Hatting business, has a good run of retail as well as wholesale business.

The stock now on hand will be sold with or without the Hats, to the person renting. Enquire at this office aug 14—3m

UNIVERSITY

Of the State of New York.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

New York, June 16, 1830.

THE twenty-fourth Session of the College will commence on the first Monday of November next; after which the several courses of instruction will be continued under the respective Professors, viz:

JOHN AUGUSTINE SMITH, M. D. on Anatomy and Physiology.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D. on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D. on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.
EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D. on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JOHN B. BECK, M. D. on Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
JOHN TORREY, M. D. on Chemistry and Botany.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D. President.
NICOLL H. DERING, M. D. Registry.

aug 28—6t

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Neatly and expeditiously executed on reasonable terms, at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street, third story, front room.

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Surveyors, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids Round Children and Bought servants

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 16 years old, and 12 to serve; do. one third 8 to serve.

A man wants a situation in a store.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation, and a child to put out to suckle.

Wanted several apprentices to different businesses.

Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.

aug 21—15t*

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. sept. 11—6m

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH HARTLEY, has removed from No. 261 to 152 South Second street, 3 doors above Spruce street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Feathers; Feather Beds; Hair, Moss, and Cotton Mattresses; Cot-tail Beds, &c.

Mattresses repaired at the shortest notice.

july 10—3m*

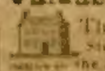
Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlap, Madeira & Co. Lemans Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes, Chissels; Brewing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at

LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 18—tf

Valuable Property



The subscriber offers [illegible] Steam Mill and Distilling [illegible] the Miami Canal, three miles [illegible] of Hamilton, and twenty miles from [illegible] of Ohio. The establishment has been [illegible] a superior plan, with a dwelling house [illegible] The farm adjoining to it consists [illegible] of cleared land, partly meadow of the [illegible] The Mill contains two run of stones, [illegible] French burrs, capable of grinding [illegible] ty four barrels of superfine flour per [illegible] Montgomery Steam Engine, of grist cane and [illegible] tery, calculated to make from fifteen [illegible] to whiskey per day, which may be [illegible] or rectified, as it now belongs a Copper [illegible] the Distillery, weighing upwards of [illegible] pounds. There is also a good new [illegible] ers, which can be put in operation [illegible] and at little expense. Two excellent [illegible] vicinity of the valuable property, [illegible] ing stock equal to the number required [illegible] Distillery, will either be sold or [illegible] terms if requested. One thousand [illegible] from forty to fifty head of cattle can [illegible] the whole year round, and the corn [illegible] one of the richest in grain in the state [illegible] can be bought at from 10 to 12 cents [illegible] from 50 to 55 cents, and Wheat land [illegible] Hickory steel wood from 75 to 87½ cents [illegible] rails at 6¼ cents, and flour barrels at [illegible] vicinity of Cincinnati is the best market [illegible] state, and the situation of the establishment [illegible] of the Miami Canal in the centre [illegible] makes it certainly one of the most [illegible] in the western states. All of the above [illegible] perty will be sold on the most reasonable [illegible] ing terms, as the owner is about [illegible] leaving this country to settle business [illegible] Europe. Application may be made [illegible] residing on the premises, either by [illegible] WM. A. [illegible]

sept 11—6t Schuler's Mills.

Elexir Pectoral

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable Medicine, of which originated from long study of Medicine, is entitled to credit, from the circumstance that it was used in the [illegible] lar, well bred Physician, a number of [illegible] offered to the public, after much solicitation [illegible] the benevolent wish to alleviate some of [illegible] inherent in our nature. Unlike most [illegible] dey, there is no quackery about it, as [illegible] Physicians, who know it, will prove. [illegible] The following interesting extract of a [illegible] Rev. E. L. Hawes, will be of service [illegible] wish to find the most valuable Medicine [illegible] patent:

To Dr. WISTAR.—In gratitude to you, [illegible] inwards a numerous class of the